

By WOLF BLITZBERG
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — The State Department has temporarily turned down a request by Syria for the purchase of C-130 military transport planes, but has given its initial stamp of approval for the sale to Syria of L-100 transports, the civilian version of the C-130 Hercules. American officials who revealed this decision yesterday said that the request for the C-130s was put aside

at this time apparently out of concern that there would be an uproar in the Congress over the proposal. Under existing U.S. law, the Administration would not have to submit a straight "commercial" sale to the Congress for consideration, but would have to seek congressional approval for a military sale worth more than \$25m. By selling the Syrians the L-100 instead of the C-130, the Administration thus skirts

congressional review. American officials said that they did not yet know how many of the Hercules transports the Syrians might purchase. The only decision made so far was the State Department's political decision to approve the sale in principle. According to informed sources here, Syria had earlier purchased a Boeing 747 jumbo jet from the United States and is said to have ordered another

Together with the proposed L-100s, Syria would have an improved transport ability, sources here said, and this ability could be easily converted into military purposes if necessary. American officials also said that Iraq was interested in purchasing the L-100 transports from the United States, but they were uncertain whether the State Department, which must provide approval for an export, would approve for an export. (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Israel told: \$200m. for transition period

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — The Ford Administration has informed the Israeli Embassy here and several key Congressmen that it will agree to provide Israel with \$200m. in aid during the three-month transitional quarter, a figure considerably less than Israel had expected. Israel, which had been eligible to receive as much as \$550m. during the transitional quarter, had hoped that the final compromise sum would be around \$375m. Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson reported last week that the Administration had finally agreed to a compromise of between \$350m. to \$400m. for Is-

rael, a report that now appears to have been wrong. Israel is to get \$220m. in fiscal 1976. The Administration also let it be known on Friday that it wants Egypt to receive \$100m. during the transitional quarter, Jordan \$60m. and Syria \$15m. The transitional quarter funding has become necessary because of the three-month period — from July 1 through September 30 — during which the Federal Government is changing its fiscal calendar year.

Originally, Secretary of State Kissinger had informed Israel and the Congress that the Administration would accept that sum if the Congress went ahead and approved it first. The Senate passed the appropriations bill with the additional aid included, and it was at that point that President Ford overruled Kissinger's earlier decision and announced that he could not accept more aid for Israel.

Israel supporters on Capitol Hill were saying yesterday that they would still attempt to convince the President to change his decision and to increase the funding for Israel. But political observers in Washington said that the Administration announcement to the embassy here and the Congressmen seemed final.

Observers noted that the President's recommendations on Friday included figures for the three Arab states that were considerably higher than those approved in the Senate Appropriations bill.

There was no mention whether the \$60m. proposed for Jordan would be used to help finance the sale of an air defense missile system, but some observers here were noting that the Administration may be anxious to hold this "carrot" out to the Jordanian Government. King Hussein is currently in Moscow discussing the purchase of a Soviet anti-aircraft system, to America's dismay.



Dr. Avraham Fabian, a doctor in the IDF reserves, shown here examining a Lebanese boy, who, accompanied by his mother, crossed the security fence in the north, along with dozens of other Lebanese citizens who seek medical treatment in Israel. (Simionovsky — Israel Sun)

Ford holds urgent talks on withdrawal

WASHINGTON. — After watching developments until the early hours of the morning, President Ford was informed yesterday of the 24-hour postponement of the evacuation of Americans from Beirut to Damascus because of heavy fighting along the route.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nease said Ford walked from his family quarters to the National Security Affairs office at 1:45 a.m. — 15 minutes before the convoy was scheduled to begin a six-hour overland trek to Syria — when he learned of the postponement from American Embassy officials.

Nease said Ford was in touch with Secretary of State Kissinger and Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements by telephone. National Security Affairs adviser Brent Scowcroft and other top aides stood by him during the night. The President spent about 75 minutes in the west wing before returning to the family quarters.

He had met with his top diplomatic and military advisers on Friday to put the finishing touches on contingency plans for the evacuation of Americans and other Western nationals from Beirut.

Nease told reporters there were no plans to use American forces

and no air cover was anticipated. The President planned to be at Andrews Air Force base yesterday afternoon for the arrival of the bodies of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy and Economic Counselor Robert Waring, who were murdered in Beirut last week.

Informed government sources said nine U.S. Navy vessels in the eastern Mediterranean had moved closer to the Lebanese coast and would be a few miles offshore ready to provide protection if needed for evacuated Americans. (UPI, Reuter)

Dinitz meets Kissinger

Secretary of State Kissinger yesterday conferred for 45 minutes with Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz. An announcement after the meeting said they had discussed the Lebanese situation and the foreign aid bill.

Israel sources denied that they discussed the possibility of Kissinger's visiting the Middle East immediately after the Republican presidential convention.

Israel radio quoted sources in Washington as claiming that the two had discussed the possibility of a Syrian role in Lebanon and Israel's reaction if Lebanon were partitioned.

PLO participation seen ruled out Assad, Giscard agree on Lebanon conference

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and agencies

PARIS. — Syrian President Hafez Assad and France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday agreed on a round table conference to solve the Lebanese crisis. France, in exchange for Syria's support for this plan, expressed its official backing for Syria's intervention in Lebanon.

Assad himself told reporters earlier that he opposed the Palestine Liberation Organization attending such a parley.

A joint communique published after Assad's departure also said Syria will withdraw its troops from Lebanon as soon as order will be reestablished and the conditions for a political settlement laid down.

Assad left yesterday after a three-day visit to Paris, his first trip to a Western country. During his stay Assad had four private rounds of

talks with Giscard d'Estaing and several full-dress diplomatic conversations with him and their respective foreign ministers.

The joint communique made no mention of the Palestinian issue which had in the past highlighted most of Syria's statements.

On the contrary, Assad told newsmen that the PLO would not attend the proposed round table conference. "It is a matter for the Lebanese to settle," he said. He said the conference, which may meet either in Paris or somewhere in the Middle East, will be chaired by Lebanese President-elect, Elias Sarkis.

Assad further cautioned that peace and security must be restored before convening the peace conference.

Assad said in a television interview: "We hope that all the Lebanese factions will agree to a dialogue, because this is the only way out of the Lebanese crisis." But he held out no prospects of an early con-

ference, saying that before it could be held, peace and security must be restored in Lebanon.

Assad said that certain Lebanese factions had already accepted the principle of a round-table conference under the chairmanship of Sarkis, but other factions had still not expressed themselves.

Both Assad and Giscard d'Estaing needed a diplomatic success to bolster their falling prestige at home and abroad. France's backing for Syria's intervention and Assad's acceptance of a French-proposed round table conference, have enabled them to fulfill this need to a certain extent.

The Syrian President's visit, surrounded by unprecedented security measures, has passed by practically unnoticed by the average Frenchman. Besides a brief television interview, the Syrian President has remained throughout his stay practically mute and unseen.

New Beirut tension over evacuation

POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent
Tension was renewed in Beirut last night, this time over U.S. plans to evacuate American citizens from war-ravaged Lebanon. Unconfirmed reports said that U.S. was considering a night evacuation last night, in cooperation with Britain, France and Syria.

A scheduled evacuation by land to Syria from Beirut's western sector, which is controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the leftists, was postponed yesterday at the last minute after the PLO said it could not guarantee the evacuees' safety. It said this was due to an outburst of fighting with the Syrians on the Beirut-Damascus route.

The British Embassy, which is organizing the evacuation, on Friday successfully sent a convoy of evacuees across the battered lines to Syria. The convoy carried the bodies of the American Ambassador, Francis L. Meloy, and his economic counselor, Robert Waring, both kidnapped and murdered last week in the Lebanese capital.

Egypt was pressing the PLO last night to allow further evacuations from Beirut-held areas of Beirut to avert U.S. intervention for that purpose.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, now on a state visit to Iran, yesterday said that he had urged the U.S. not to intervene militarily in Lebanon. He said that he asked the same of France, "urging restraint and avoidance of any move which

could escalate the situation in Lebanon."

Sadat said he had asked the U.S. to prevent Israel from taking advantage of the Lebanese situation by military intervention. At the same time, he said he was pleased that Israel gave no signs it planned to intervene.

Egypt and Syria announced yesterday that their heads of state had agreed to meet in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh this week to discuss the Lebanese crisis. The two countries, which have been at loggerheads over last September's interim Sinai agreement with Israel, said that their summit conference would follow the first reconciliatory

conference due to be held in Riyadh on Wednesday at the prime ministers level.

Apparently confident of their foothold in Lebanon, the Syrians are ready to begin a dialogue with Egypt as they focus on their recurrent conflicts with Iraq.

Syrian President Hafez Assad's brother, Rifa'at, who is in charge of internal security in Damascus, pledged at a weekend rally to "liberate the people of Iraq from the forces of black revisionism ruling in Baghdad." He said that "the chance was available now, more than any time before, to rid the Arab nation of its domestic enemies and conspirators like the Baghdad rulers."

Italians go to the polls today

ROME. — More than 40 million Italians vote today and tomorrow in elections which will determine whether the West's strongest Communist party shares power after 30 years in opposition.

The implications of such an event for Europe, for NATO and for the Communist bloc have been the subject of impassioned debate recently. Italy's Communists predict that, whatever the result of the vote, their participation in a future gov-

ernment is now inevitable. It is virtually certain the long-dominant Christian Democrat Party will not be able to form a majority without the help of the left.

Opinion polls show that Italy's three leading parties — the Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists — will win 80 per cent of the vote, leaving the remaining 20 per cent fragmented between six small right and left wing parties. (Reuters)

Moves for peace after S. African rioting

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African government held talks with black civil leaders from riot-battered townships around Johannesburg yesterday in an attempt to start healing the wounds from three days of race violence that took about 100 lives.

Vicious clashes were reported in two townships between blacks and other Africans who took no part in the burning, looting and shooting.

The "make-the-peace" meeting between Mchiel Botha, minister of (African) education, and members of the Urban Education Council from township Soweto took place in Pretoria — well away from the scenes of death and destruction that have again focused world attention on this white-ruled land of apartheid.

The rioting was sparked off by a demonstration of Soweto students protesting against the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in schools. The townships themselves were relatively calm but tension still ran high. Hundreds of police with automatic rifles stood ready to deal with any further violence.

The unofficial death toll was put at over 100, with more than 1,000 injured. Nearly all the casualties were blacks.

But police refused to issue any (Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Vorster off to see Kissinger

JOHANNESBURG. — South African Prime Minister John Vorster flew to West Germany yesterday for talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Racial violence in South Africa over the past few days has put a different complexion on the talks which were originally expected to deal mainly on Rhodesia.

The venue of the meeting has so far not been disclosed here, but it was announced in Munich two days ago that the two men would meet next Wednesday and Thursday in the small towns of Grafenau and Bodenmühl, 130 kms. east of Munich.

The South African Council of Churches appealed to Vorster to stay behind and sort out his domestic problems, but he decided that seeing Dr. Kissinger was more important. (Reuters)

Reparations recipients oppose nat'l sick insurance

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter
The draft National Health Insurance bill, now going through its final stages in the Knesset Public Services Committee, encountered a sudden and unexpected obstacle before the weekend from recipients of West German reparations who get health insurance from the Bonn authorities.

Dov Kantorowitz, the Treasury's Foreign Currency Controller, testified at the Committee meeting on Thursday that some \$5m. marks now coming in annually on account of the health insurance might well be threatened by the Health Insurance bill. The West German law specified that the health insurance be paid solely to recipients who

were insured with private medical schemes. By compelling the recipients to join National Health, Kantorowitz said, the new law would deprive each individual and the economy as a whole of this foreign currency income. He said it might not be impossible to find a solution, given goodwill on the part of the Bonn authorities, but the outcome was in serious doubt.

Representatives of the kibbutz movement appearing in the committee said that a quarter of all recipients of health insurance from Germany were kibbutz members. They protested that the draft law would discriminate against them in a serious manner. Along with other representatives of reparations recipients, they suggested that the law specifically exclude such re-

cipients from the obligation to join the National Health scheme.

Chairman Chayka Grossman, whose own Kibbutz Arzi federation differs with the other kibbutz movements about the problem, said she could see no way of excluding any sector of the population. Other committee members, while conceding the difficulty of the problem, did not accept the demand of the reparations recipients.

Chairman Grossman would like the Committee to hold its final vote on the draft of the bill in a week or two so that it can be returned to the plenum for the second and third readings, to become law, before the long summer recess. It is not yet clear whether the National Insurance Institute will collect the dues for the new scheme, or the existing sick funds, or both. It is not clear whether the law would be applied in its entirety from a given date (yet to be set) or applied in stages over a period. It is not known how much it would cost to implement the law in its entirety. According to one opinion, IL1,000m. would be needed forthwith to take care of the debts of the sick funds — the Bonn share, going to the Histadrut's fund. In addition, IL750m. would be needed, over and above what the sick funds receive today from their members and from the Treasury, to pay for the expanded services scheduled.

Treasury officials reportedly contended at a recent meeting that the new scheme would require even a further sum of IL1,500 in the first year, but Health Ministry officials reject this contention.

What is certain is that no authoritative budgeting has yet been done. Public interest is meanwhile rising to a peak over the controversial article 39 of the bill which would enable any organization to register all its membership automatically in any specific sick fund. A different clause entitles the citizen to change from one fund to another at will, but the Likud and the Independent Liberals contend that the Histadrut will not allow any of its members to opt out of its own sick fund, and they tried in vain to insert a clause in the law prohibiting sanctions for opting out.

The Alignment and NRP majority, however, refuse to countenance such a safeguard clause, claiming that the Histadrut will not penalize those who opt out. The Histadrut, for its part, is keeping silent on the issue: in the past, it has regularly expelled any Histadrut member who left its sick fund.

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South Africa

(Continued from page one)

official count, and hospitals in the stricken areas said they could no longer give information to the press. As blacks picked their way through burned buses, cars, offices and stores in 71 townships — their only homes in the racially-segregated republic — the first signs of backlash emerged from Africans who had refrained from joining the riots.

Two looters trapped inside a shop were reported to have been beaten to death by other blacks in Tembisa township, north of Johannesburg. Yesterday's high-level meeting in Pretoria followed unsuccessful talks Friday on the outskirts of Soweto between local white administrators and black township leaders.

The whites asked the blacks to set up a "reconstruction action committee." The blacks replied that the whites must move to meet their grievances first.

"We can't go on with reconstruction until we have dealt with the hard-core issues," said a black Anglican church minister from Soweto, the Reverend B. Phiso. "If you have a nail through your shoe into your foot, you don't go on polishing the shoe. Let's remove the nail."

A statement issued after yesterday's meeting in Pretoria said: "It was unanimously agreed that a representative delegation of responsible Soweto leaders will meet the Secretary for Bantu Education and senior members of the department on June 25 to discuss matters and to submit recommendations to the minister so that he could come to a final decision before the schools reopen after the winter holidays."

Meanwhile, the Security Council by unanimous consensus yesterday strongly condemned South Africa for "massive violence" against black rioters. But the South African Ambassador told the Council it would not take outside orders on how to handle its domestic affairs.

During the debate, the U.S. representative, Albert Shriver, called on Pretoria to abandon the policy of apartheid which, he said, is "clearly not acceptable under any standard of human rights." (Reuter, AP) (Pretoria panel — page 4)

Rabin tells Labour Party symposium: Full rights for Arab citizens after Israel is accepted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BET BERTL — "Israel's Arab citizens are entitled to full and equal rights but with the knowledge that not all the duties of equal citizenship are being demanded from them, nor can all the rights be granted to them as long as the enmity of the surrounding Arab world to Israel persists," Prime Minister Rabin declared here yesterday.

Mr. Rabin was the main speaker at a Labour Party symposium at the party college here, which met to consider policy towards Israel's Arab minority in the wake of recent unrest in that sector.

The Prime Minister stressed that Israel's Arab minority policy could not be considered in isolation from the ongoing Arab-Israeli confrontation and from the Arab world's persistence in refusing to accept the existence of Israel as an independent Jewish state. There is a feeling, Mr. Rabin said, that either consciously or unconsciously some Israeli Arabs identify themselves more as part of the surrounding Arab majority than as a minority in Israel.

The basic policy of previous governments and of his own government towards the Arab minority was correct, Mr. Rabin declared. He added that it is undeniable that mistakes had been made in the implementation of that policy. That policy was and continues to be predicated on two principles:

- Israel as a Jewish state whose goal is the realization of the Zionist vision expressed in the establishment of a Jewish state and society in Israel which was also to serve as a material and spiritual centre for the Jewish people throughout the diaspora.

- Full equality of rights for all non-Jewish citizens of the state with respect for the integrity of their separate cultural and religious identities.

The Prime Minister noted that Israel has actively fostered this separate identity through its educa-

tional system, facilities for the use of the Arabic language and its determination not to force cultural assimilation on the Arab minority.

He expressed his reservations, however, in regard to the law which actually compels Israeli Arabs to declare themselves as part of the Arab nation. The need to record a person's nationality in his identity card and in the national population registry leads to this result, he said. "I have always had reservations about the need to record nationality for Jews; now I have them for Arabs," he said.

The fact is that Israel's Arab citizens have been exempted from the duty of defending the country, he said, adding that while it was true that some equal rights were denied to Arabs on security grounds, one should not always hide behind this facade in covering up failures in the implementation of the equal minority rights policy.

The main failures Mr. Rabin listed were in the delay in preparing town planning schemes for Arab areas which seriously hindered much needed industrial and economic development and housing schemes there, and in discrimination in the allocation of development budgets to Jewish and Arab local governments.

In the political field, he recommended that the Labour Party truly open its gates to Arab members, but added that such a policy should not preclude the equal fostering of independent Arab lists.

This latter statement was mirrored in the hall by the obvious placating gestures to the two Arab list Knesset Members, who last week announced the severing of relations from the Labour Alignment. Mr. Seif-ed-Din Zouabi, M.K., and Deputy Minister of Posts Jaber Mu'adi, the two M.K.s in question, sat prominently on the dais, together with Sheikh Hammad Abu Rabi'a of the Beduin List, who continues to be affiliated with the Alignment faction in the Knesset.

The symposium was opened by the Chairman of Beit Berl, Abba

Ehan, M.K., who deplored the lack of sensitivity to the Arab minority and its needs evinced by large sections of the Jewish public. Mr. Ehan said that the nub of the problem lay in the future of the new and young Arab intelligentsia which the Israeli school system had produced. Secondary school graduates among Israel's Arabs now number 15,000 and the number of university graduates by the end of the decade will be above 2,000. Finding challenging and respectable jobs for these young people was essential, he said.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres placed the issue in the context of majority-minority problems which are ubiquitous in the modern world. He noted as an example, that whereas the Jewish majority in Israel was larger than the Arab majority in Iraq, the treatment each accorded to its minorities—Arabs in Israel and Kurds in Iraq—was vastly different.

Peres took issue with recent criticism of land expropriation plans in Galilee which triggered the riots there on March 30. In 1948, Israel's Arabs worked 340,000 dunams of land, 2,000 dunams under irrigation, while today they worked 895,000 dunams with 75,000 dunams under irrigation. Of the 1.5 million dunams of land under private ownership in Israel, he declared, Arabs account for far more than half.

Of the 300,000 dunams of land confiscated for public purposes to date, he said, 120,000 dunams was state or Jewish National Fund land, 42,000 Arab land and 78,000 dunams whose ownership was unclear.

A good part of the problems in the field of Arab-Jewish relations, he said, stemmed from the fact that as the only democracy in the Middle East, our weaknesses and failures were wide open for everyone to see whereas our successes and strong points were often hidden.

Seif-ed-Din Zouabi, M.K., and Dr. Sami Marei, Director of the Institute of Arab Education of Haifa University also spoke.

Men of the missile boats Tarshish and Yafu formed up on the quay at Haifa before sailing on Friday for the U.S. bicentennial. Standing on the dais are (left) Navy commander Rinyamin Telem and (center) Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur. A navy chaplain is reading the way-farer's prayer.

Missile boats off for U.S. birthday parade

By YAA'COV FREEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — With a farewell pep talk from the Chief of Staff and recital of the wayfarer's prayer by a chaplain, the Navy missile boats Yafu and Tarshish set sail on Friday afternoon for the international U.S. Bicentennial Sailpast Salute on the Hudson river, 10,000 km. away.

The two Reshet-class vessels, built by Israel Shipyards here, sailed into the sunset shortly before the Sabbath. Their crews, still surprised by the last-minute switch of Government policy on participating in the event, had been given 30 minutes to say goodbye to their families and sweethearts.

Just before they boarded their fully armed boats, mothers could still be seen urging pieces of cake and bottles of lemonade on the crewmen.

After the Hudson salutes the two ships will spend six weeks visiting various U.S. ports, where their crews will meet the local Jewish communities.

In his address, Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur told the men they would be meeting other navies "as the representatives of one of the modern world's leading navies, advanced in creative thought and in sophistication." Rav-Aluf Gur went on to praise the United States, which had stood by Israel in its gravest hour during the Yom Kippur War and whose continued help was making Israel's forces larger, stronger and more prepared than ever before.

He also hoped that they would benefit from their meetings with the Jewish communities of the U.S., who he said identified with Israel. The U.S. Naval Attaché, Cmdr. Ronald H. Swinnerton, attended the short ceremony and boarded the boats with the Chief of Staff for a brief visit.

For the long journey each boat's usual 45-man complement was reinforced by 10 men, including fresh graduates from the latest officers course. The navy chaplain is also going along. Each vessel carried its full complement of six Gabriel surface-to-surface missiles, two 76 mm.

guns and two machine guns. The boats were designed and developed in Israel, and their four diesel motors give them a maximum speed of 35 knots, though they will be making the trip at a somewhat lower speed. The Reshet-class boats saw extensive action during the Yom Kippur War, sinking several enemy craft, including Russian-made missile boats. Their reputation has already landed the shipyards a number of foreign orders, and more are expected as a result of their U.S. trip, which is expected to be given much publicity.

The two Israeli navy missile boats which last week completed the 23,000 km. trip from Haifa to Eilat around the Cape of Good Hope were both made in the Shipyard here. The Yards' general manager, Yisrael Liberto, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the two Reshet-class boats, designed and developed in Israel had made the long trip without any technical difficulties.

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THE WEATHER

Location	Temp.	Wind	Clouds
Jerusalem	22-28	10-20	1-2
Golan	20-26	10-20	1-2
Nahariya	20-26	10-20	1-2
Safed	20-26	10-20	1-2
Tiberias	20-26	10-20	1-2
Nazareth	20-26	10-20	1-2
Afula	20-26	10-20	1-2
Shomron	20-26	10-20	1-2
Tel Aviv	22-28	10-20	1-2
B-3 Airport	22-28	10-20	1-2
Jaffa	22-28	10-20	1-2
Gaza	22-28	10-20	1-2
Beerseba	22-28	10-20	1-2
Shat	22-28	10-20	1-2
Tiran	22-28	10-20	1-2

Social and Personal

Guatemalan Minister of Labour and Social Insurance, Daniel de la Cruz, visited Rascos enterprises on Friday and met with its general manager, Yigal Weinstein.

Abba Eban, M.K. will address the 25th anniversary session of Beit Olai Britannia at Beit Olai Britannia in Tel Aviv, at 8.30 tonight.

M.K. Zalman Shoval will address the ZOHA House Dinner Club in English at 8 p.m. today, at the ZOHA House in Tel Aviv, on the subject: "Can Israel's economy support the political challenges it faces?"

Ephraim Dinur, director of the Israel Government Tourist Office in France, has been elected president of the committee of foreign tourist offices in that country.

The Hittachad Olai Australia will hold a meeting at 8 p.m. tomorrow, at Beit Olai Britannia, 32 Rehov Tagar, Ramat Aviv, to discuss the political platform of the Australian Union of Jewish Students. Australian settlers are invited.

ARRIVALS

Ethanan Peles, President of the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel from Europe, the U.S. and Canada, in connection with preparations for the engineers and architects world congress in Israel in December.

TEENAGERS SEEKING summer work can register now at labour exchanges for ten-day units of work in agriculture, sanitation and industry. Registration is for high-school pupils aged 15 to 18.

My name is Sara. I am an idealist. I came here Sunday, June 13, 1976, and I had seen in my country where I landed. I came with my dad, brother and my black Lab dog Sasha. My Dad's pickup truck is on the boat. We are here to stay. My Dad is a good welder, a union journeyman carpenter, and a masonry contractor. He can cook and started several restaurants in the U.S. He is a good photographer and can make pottery and metal sculpture. He is the best. Please imagine. He would do any of the above or be willing to try anything to be useful. He is strong (you have to be strong to finish everything and move here with 3 children without knowing anyone). But he is not a Jew, and will go where ever needed, if there is a good school and friends. Thank You SARA LOV

Please call Simha Lev, Riviera Hotel, 8 Rehov Hayarok, Tel Aviv Tel. 6388.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 12

CLAUDIO ARRAJO, conductor

TEL AVIV

Mano Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Series 1: Tuesday, 22.6.76

Series 2: Wednesday, 23.6.76

Series 3: Thursday, 24.6.76

TEL AVIV

Mano Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Series 4: Monday, 28.6.76

Series 5: Tuesday, 29.6.76

Series 6: Wednesday, 30.6.76

Programme: Bach, Bruckner

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 10

CLAUDIO ARRAJO, conductor

ROBIN WEISSELS-OPASOUTO soprano

HAIFA

Haifa Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Series 1: Tuesday, 22.6.76

Series 2: Wednesday, 23.6.76

Series 3: Thursday, 24.6.76

TEL AVIV

Mano Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Series 4: Monday, 28.6.76

Series 5: Tuesday, 29.6.76

Series 6: Wednesday, 30.6.76

Programme: Liszt, Mozart, Mahler

MUSICA VIVA

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 4

ZUBIN MEHTA, conductor

MICHAEL HARRAN, solo

TEL AVIV

Mano Auditorium

Thursday, 1.7.76, 8.30 p.m.

Programme: Grieg, Antiphonal

Lutoslawski's Gato concerto

Varèse: "Arcade"

Caesarea golf

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

CAESAREA — The quartet of Cella Mandel of Savoy, Bertie Bernstein of Tel Aviv, Gerry Berkow and Fay Adler, both of Haifa, yesterday won the Alliance Stableford Golf Competition with 85 points.

Returning the same number of points, but with a poorer showing on the back nine holes, were Bill Golan and Bill Byer of Herzliya Pituah, Sy Alpert of Netanya and Alan Plans of Tel Aviv.

Mei Treilwis of Ra'anana won the individual Stableford Competition with 40 points. Izzy Rosow of Tel Aviv won the B Division with 35 points and Bob Sachs of Haifa the C Division with 37 points.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Deputy Agriculture Minister Jaber Mu'adi discuss a point during the symposium on Israeli Arabs held over the weekend at Beit Berl.

EAST JERUSALEM has a new vocational training school. The apprenticeship centre, which cost IL2.5m, was established with the help of the Labour Ministry and the Amal network.

Decision today on basic food prices after VAT

By GIDION ESEHET

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

The Cabinet will today discuss a Treasury proposal for changes in the state budget following the decision on Thursday that the VAT rate to be levied from July 1 will be 8 per cent.

The changes in the budget are necessary for bookkeeping purposes. The present budget, drafted in February, includes a VAT net revenue of IL2,500m.; this figure was estimated because at the time the VAT rate was unknown.

With the fixing of the rate at 8 per cent, the Treasury is able to give exact figures: gross revenue is estimated at IL4,500m. and expenditure at IL2,500m. (leaving the net revenue at IL2,500m.).

The state budget, will thus increase from the present IL3,200m. to over IL5,700m.

Most of the new expenditure will go on paying VAT costs when importing defence equipment. In addition there will be VAT costs of other imports, and the remainder, about IL250m., is to cover VAT on the basic commodities.

All this money is of course paid by the government to Israel's Treasury and Histadrut officials will meet this morning to decide on what basic commodities should not increase in price after VAT is imposed. The Treasury wants only a few products — bread, cooking oil, milk, margarine and sugar — and public transport to be covered by this arrangement. The Histadrut

wants to add frozen meat and chicken, rice, flour, carp and other basic items to the list.

Another question to be considered today is on what items to reduce or abolish the purchase tax when VAT is introduced.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is backing a demand of the Manufacturers' Association that the taxes on raw materials be reduced. The Histadrut is in favour of reducing purchase tax on popular consumer goods, such as cleaning material and clothing.

Another subject likely to be raised today is the proposed IL125m. cut in welfare services. The initial plan of the Treasury, to reduce children's allowances was rejected last week by the Ministerial Committee for Social Betterment, which wants this sum cut from the subsidy budget.

The Social Betterment Committee is due to meet tomorrow to decide on this issue.

The Treasury has in the meantime withdrawn its proposal to compensate poor and large families in July following the introduction of VAT. The proposal was put forward by Finance Minister Yehoshua Rubinstein at the Alignment meeting which decided on the VAT rate on Thursday. The proposal, say Treasury officials, was based on the assumption that VAT would be 10 per cent. However, with the lower rate, the compensation cannot be paid, it is stated. (Leader, page 3)

With deep sorrow, I announce the passing of my only, beloved sister

ANNI HILDA HALPERIN ז"ל

The funeral has already taken place. Kindly refrain from condolence visits.

Rachel Halperin, Haifa

Our dear

ISRAEL RITOV

is no more

The funeral will leave the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Dafna, Tel Aviv today, Sunday, June 20, 1976 at 3 p.m. for the Kiryat Shaul cemetery.

Mourning by his sorrowing wife, son, daughter-in-law, grandchildren, brothers and sisters and their families.

A year has passed since the death of our dear

FRANCOIS SCHAPIRA ז"ל

We shall visit his grave at the Holon Cemetery at 4.30 p.m., Tuesday, June 22, 1976 (24th Sivan)

The Family

On June 23 (25th of Sivan) it will be one year since our dear

RALF ז"ל

left us.

We shall meet at the new gate, Holon Cemetery, at 4.30 p.m. In the name of the family.

ZITA KOBER

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved mother and grandmother.

SARAH HASSID

widow of Israel Hassid of Salonika.

The funeral will leave at 1 p.m. today, Sunday, June 20, 1976, from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Dafna, to the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

Nina and Hector Florentin
Jinou, Ernesto and Daniel Bendersky
Ada Florentin
and all the members of the family.

Teachers 'outraged' by Rabin's criticism

By SARAH HONIG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Head of the Histadrut Teachers Union, Shalom Levin, M.K., said on Friday that the country's teachers are outraged and deeply offended by the Prime Minister's harsh words about them and about the whole Israeli educational system.

Premier Rabin had said at the Kibbutz Me'uhad convention in Shefayim last week that the Israeli teacher spends less time in the classroom than his counterparts anywhere in the world, that he has more vacation time, with a great deal more about his working conditions than about education. The Prime

Minister told *The Jerusalem Post* that "no group of teachers in the world is faced with as difficult a mission as are the Israeli teachers. We have immigrant children with a poor grasp of the language and we have culturally deprived youngsters."

He went on to contend that the Prime Minister has no right to compare conditions here with those of any other country, "because though admittedly the Israeli school teacher has a shorter workday, he teaches six days a week. His American counterpart has only a five-day week, with a great deal more vacation days than the Israeli teacher." (Leader, page 3)

Sophie and Ezra Daniel
are happy to announce the birth of their first granddaughter

INBAL

daughter to Rosy and Ya'acov Yonayoff.

Bikur Cholim Hospital, Jerusalem, Friday, June 18, 1976.

Noah Films Ltd. presents

YEHUDA BARKAN

in

Lupo Goes to New York

also starring Gabi Amraal and Chen Lotkin as the grandsons

Producer: MENACHEM GOLAN Director: BOAZ DAVIDSON

World Premiere at 18 cinemas

2 Cinemas in Tel Aviv

Cinema	Time	Time
Jerusalem Ron	8.00	10.00
Ramat Gan Orde	8.00	10.00
Holon Rina	8.00	10.00
Beerseba Chen	8.00	10.00
Netanya	8.00	10.00
Herzliya	8.00	10.00
Rishon le Zion Nishon	8.00	10.00
Beerseba	8.00	10.00

Shortly in Haifa — Ron Cinema

Summer vacation has arrived!
and V.A.T. is around the corner!!
Buy before the increase!
• Wide range of cameras and accessories, accessories and professional advice.
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• Passport Photos while you wait.

Photo Brenner
31 REXHEALUTZ, HAIFA

Homage to Katzir at UK dinner

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Leading figures in the political, industrial, scientific and academic life of Britain joined members of the Anglo-Jewish community here last week at a dinner given in honor of President Katsir of Israel and Mrs. Katsir. Among those present at the event—given by the Weizmann Institute Foundation at the Dorchester Hotel on Thursday—were two Nobel Prize laureates, Prof. Christian Anfinsen and Prof. Sir Ernest Chain (it was the latter's 70th birthday celebration by the Royal Society that brought Prof. Katsir to London).

The three main British political parties were represented: Labour by such prominent names as ex-premier Sir Harold Wilson, and Baroness Lee, widow of Aneurin Bevan; the Conservatives by Lord Boothby, shadow foreign secretary Reginald Maudling and Hugh Fraser, chairman of the Conservative Friends of Israel; and the Liberals by Lord Byers, the party's spokesman in the House of Lords.

Among the scholars were Professor Arthur Goodhart and Sir Hugh Trevor-Roper.

Sir Marcus Sieff, chairman of the council of the Weizmann Foundation, stressed the special feeling among British Jewry for Israel.

President Katsir, who received a standing ovation, spoke of the respect for common human values shared by Britain and Israel.

On Friday the President met leaders of the Joint Israel Appeal at breakfast and later met with leading Jewish academics, headed by Professor Leonard Schapiro of the London School of Economics.

Mrs. Katsir spent the morning at the Jewish Free School, the largest Jewish school in Britain.

In the evening the President and Mrs. Katsir attended the Sabbath service at the West London Reform Synagogue.

Sabbath was spent with the Sephardi community at their north-west London synagogue. The President was guest of honor at a kiddush held after the service by the Haham, Dr. Solomon Gaon. The President walked for an hour from his hotel to the Sephardi synagogue.

Kiryat Shmona opens info office in TA

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEREKHAS. — Kiryat Shmona has opened an office in Tel Aviv for those interested in settling in the northern-border development town. Mayor David Hazan, announcing this last week, added that another such office will be opened soon in Haifa.

Mrs. Edna Binder, who is in charge of absorption in Kiryat Shmona, said many young families have applied for information about settling there. These include both academics and industrial workers, she said. Her office has issued a comprehensive booklet giving all relevant information.

Youth Aliya day centre to go up in Jlem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

YOUTH ALIYA is planning to build a second youth day centre in Jerusalem — for religious youth — in addition to the first youth centre dedicated in the capital last week. This was announced at the dedication ceremony by Youth Aliya director Joseph Kiarman. Also attending the ceremony were Mrs. Rose Matzkin, National President of Hadassah and Mrs. Bernice Salpeter-Tennenbaum.

Marlboro
FILTER CIGARETTES

Come to the flavor of Marlboro
Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.



Police remove the wounded man from the Old City public lavatory shortly after the blast went off.

Arab hurt in Old City blast, another held

Jerusalem Post Staff

An Arab was seriously wounded and another suffered shock in an explosion at a public lavatory on David Street in the Old City of Jerusalem just after mid-day yesterday.

It was the first reported bomb blast in Jerusalem since June 3, when an explosive device blew up outside Jaffa Gate, causing no casualties.

Police said one man's leg was almost severed and he was seriously wounded in the face and stomach. Another man, standing outside the building was found suffering from shock.

Meanwhile, in the Gaza Strip, Arab residents held a two-hour protest strike against the killing of an Arab driver by Israeli soldiers last Thursday.

Reinforced patrols were reported in the town and the refugee camps, where shops, schools and businesses were shut.

The army spokesman announced at the time that a Gaza truck driver attacked a soldier and tried to take his weapons. "The soldier fired in self-defence, and the driver was killed," he said.

'Girl burglar' held in Haifa

HAIFA. — A 17-year-old girl whom police suspect of running a gang of child burglars in Kiryat Tivon was remanded here on Friday for seven days. Police told Magistrate Micha Lindenstrauss that the girl was violent and had threatened to slash the face of a witness if the latter, also a girl, said anything to police.

The girl allegedly burgled a flat in Tivon's Rehov Amnon vs. Tamer, taking IL1,300 and \$680, and was reportedly seen breaking into a second flat there. Police said she had a record of operating a youth gang that brought its takings to her, and would exert a bad influence on the gang if she were released. (Itim)

TODAY'S POSTBAG

HAIFA TRAFFIC police will begin next month to tow away illegally parked cars from streets marked "no stopping" in order to speed the flow of traffic in main streets, City Hall announced on Thursday.

SAFAD'S NEW Bahkai Quarter, where 3,000 homes are to be built, will have a street named for the late Chief of Staff Rav. Ahuf David Eliazar. Other streets in town will be named for the late President Ze'ev Shazar, the late Interior Minister Moshe Haim Shapira and the late Health Minister Yisrael Baradai.

Bulgaria will boycott chess events in Israel

SOFIA. — The Bulgarian Chess Federation announced on Friday that it would not take part in the men's and women's chess olympiads and in the next congress of the International Chess Federation, both scheduled to be held in Israel next October and November.

A statement issued via the official Bulgarian news agency said Israel has occupied parts of the territories of its neighboring Arab countries and pursues a policy of aggression against them.

"The situation in that country (Israel) does not offer adequate guarantees for the safety of the participants and for the normal holding of these major international events," the Bulgarian Chess Federation statement said.

The Soviet Union and Hungary earlier this month also announced they would boycott the chess events in Israel. (AP)

Kahana's men to join Civil Guard

Members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's movement "Oach" who sought to guard Jews in the Old City of Jerusalem from being molested are to join the civil guard in the Jewish Quarter, Rabbi Kahane said on Friday. He said an agreement to this effect had been reached with Rav Palka Ya'acov Raveh, head of the Jerusalem police's special operations office.

There were several attacks last week on Jews passing through Old City streets on their way to pray at the Wall. Rabbi Kahane said he was pleased with the Civil-Guard arrangement. (Itim)

Spanish psychiatrist charges 'Bureaucracy to blame for rejection of the mentally ill'

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — It's not the public which rejects mental patients — it's the bureaucracy.

Dr. Bella Moralis, a Spanish psychiatrist who transformed a custodial care institution into a modern therapeutic mental hospital, expressed his views at a session on rehabilitation of the mentally ill, conducted as part of the World Congress of Rehabilitation International.

"There are some doctors who don't like working with patients and prefer to sit at desks signing documents and allocating funds. I call them functionalists."

Dr. Moralis' justifiable pride in what he accomplished is tinged with bitterness. "For reasons I do not care to go into, I have been separated from my hospital since last January. But the cooperative I created now belongs to the patients, and it has an economic life of its own which refuses to be destroyed even though the man who replaced me wants to destroy it."

Illustrating his remarks with a slide presentation, Dr. Moralis told of how patients lay on the floor, totally inactive, when he first came to the hospital. He decided to capitalize on existing skills among some patients to initiate a work programme. One patient had been an expert tapestry weaver and resumed this work in hospital using an improvised machine whose motor had formerly served a coffee mill. Wood-carving, metalwork and other activities were added, and the profits made from sales financed the building of new workshops.

"This wasn't just busy work, like making paper bags which have to be burnt in the furnace at night. We made useful articles which could be sold. On Sundays people would come to the hospital to buy, because our prices were cheaper than those in the stores. Patients wouldn't be ashamed to tell a rich, elegant lady that they knew she had come bargain-hunting."

When the work programme became profitable, the Spanish government wanted to take the proceeds for projects other than rehabilitation of the mentally ill. Dr. Moralis reacted by creating a co-

Prof. Vitaly Rubin here after four-year fight to leave USSR

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — Soviet Jewish Sinologist Vitaly Rubin arrived here with his wife on Friday after a four-and-a-half-year fight to leave the Soviet Union, and said he will continue to serve as a watchdog to monitor Soviet compliance with human-rights declarations.

The 53-year-old authority on Confucianism was greeted here by academics and by his twin sister, who immigrated to Israel in 1971. He said he was "very happy to have at last been allowed to return to the country that I have regarded as my homeland for so many years."

Professor Rubin, who will teach at Jerusalem's Hebrew University, said "the world does not seem to understand that the Soviet Jewish emigration movement is one of the most important events in contemporary history. Just as the emigration of the first Jewish pioneers to Israel at the turn of the century

heralded the fall of Russian monarchist imperialism, the present movement of Jews signifies the approaching fall of Soviet imperialism," he told reporters.

"Our fight is against imperialism, and the fate of the free world is bound up with that of Soviet Jewry," he declared.

Commenting on the long refusal to give him an exit visa, the expert on ancient Chinese philosophy said "my academic knowledge was somehow considered essential to the security of the Soviet Union."

(Prof. Zvi Shifrin of the Hebrew University's Chinese department, who was among the welcoming party, said Prof. Rubin would very likely give a course in his specialty in the fall. He would lecture in English until he learns Hebrew, he said, adding that it was a great privilege for the University to acquire a scholar of such standing.)

Back in Moscow, a dissident group set up to monitor the Soviet Union's observance of the Helsinki security-summit declarations issued three new dossiers yesterday on alleged Soviet violations. The documents — on conditions in prisons

and labour camps, on divided families, and on the removal of children from religious parents — will be sent to the Moscow embassies of states which signed the Helsinki agreement last August.

The report especially condemned punishment cells, where it said prisoners were kept in cold, wet and dark conditions on an average daily diet amounting to about 1,100 calories — about half the requirement of a man doing no work. It said abuse of these cells had become common, "especially in recent months."

The report on removal of children from religious parents said the number of local authority rulings on this move had diminished since the Helsinki conference.

But it quoted about 30 cases where rulings had been made but not carried out, or where parents were under threat of having their children taken away.

The third report, on divided families, said there were still hundreds of Jewish families whose reunification Soviet authorities prevented by refusing exit visas. (Itim, Reuter)

HERCULES

(Continued from page one)

port licence for these types of sales, had authorized that deal yet.

According to aviation experts here, there is little difference between the L-100 and the C-130. Both planes are manufactured by Lockheed, which decided to make the civilian version following the success of the military model.

Despite the fact that the Congress can do virtually nothing to hold up the sale of the L-100s to Syria, the State Department's initial determination to sell the plane to Damascus is expected to be widely criticized.

The proposal earlier this year to sell Egypt six C-130s caused a major controversy here, which led to strict restrictions on the scope of a U.S.-Egyptian military supply relationship. Following the uproar, the Administration promised that it would not provide Egypt with any additional military equipment in 1979.

Technically, the sale of the L-100's to Syria is not a military deal since the plane is a civilian model. American officials still maintain that they have not established a military supply relationship with Syria, and insist there are no present plans to do so.

But it is not being denied here that the Syrians had requested the C-130s shortly after Egypt did.

Administration officials who regard Syrian President Assad as a "moderate" Arab leader, nevertheless recognize that he is by no means as well-liked in the U.S. Congress as is Sadat of Egypt. Therefore it would be premature at this point to sell Syria arms or military equipment, they say.

But they also make the point that somewhere down the road the United States will have to decide whether it is in its best interest to supply Egypt and Syria with military aid — a decision that Israel and its supporters here hope will not be made for a long time.

Row over summer hours irrelevant, says expert

By YA'ACOV FREUNDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "The fight with civil servants over summer hours is irrelevant as far as productivity goes. I don't think that any benefit would be achieved by abolishing summer hours." This is the view of an expert on management, Professor Ezye Dar-El, of the Faculty of Industrial and Management Engineering at the Technion, who was asked to comment on the government's unsuccessful attempt to get civil servants to give up their privilege of working shorter hours in the summer.

All the government achieved in its attempt was to "get the civil servants' backs up," he said.

Shorter summer working hours were only a minor part of the whole system, which needed fundamental changes, said Professor Dar-El.

"Productivity must be improved in cooperation with the people involved and cannot be imposed from above," 21 efficiency was allied with a system of compensation, productivity might be raised. The only way to improve the situation was to offer better pay for better work.

Freezing wages and arbitrarily attempting to encroach on working conditions would serve no purpose, except to make civil servants resentful and even less efficient.

Haifa Maccabi wins replay, stays in league

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Haifa Maccabi yesterday defeated Tel Aviv Shimonon 1-0 in a National League replay match, saving itself from relegation and dropping Petah Tikva Hapoel into second division soccer next season.

The victory shot Haifa Maccabi from 14th to 9th place in the final standings for the season just ended. Shimonon finished in 5th place.

Ten thousand at the Bloomfield Stadium saw a determined Haifa Maccabi start with a series of attacks on the Shimonon goal. In the 13th minute, Yoav Levy gave them the lead with a hard shot from 25 metres. The Haifa forwards missed further scoring chances in the first half, through Adler and Levy. In the 33rd minute the Swiss referee sent Gidon Damti off for kicking Shimonon Levy, leaving Shimonon with 10 men for the rest of the game.

In the second half, Haifa played more of a defensive game, but Shimonon without Damti simply did not have the attacking power to score goals against a good Haifa defence, in which Gershogoren and goalkeeper Schwarz were outstanding.

Petah Tikva Hapoel finished with 33 points in 15th place, behind Hakoah and Jerusalem Hapoel, with 34 points each.

In a friendly game between the winners of League A North and the National League champions, Acre Hapoel beat Beersheba Hapoel by 2-0, in Acre.

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"GAN" APARTMENTS
IN PETAH-TIKVA
ARE THE BEST
FOR LIVING
AND INVESTING

15
30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000

Yisrael Ritov, cooperatives leader, at 81

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Yisrael Ritov, one of the leaders of the cooperative movement in Israel, died yesterday at Tel Aviv Hospital here of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 81.

Born in a small town in White Russia, Ritov moved to Yekaterinoslav (Dnepropetrovsk today) at the outbreak of World War I, and became a member of the municipal council and the Jewish community council there. Shortly after the war he moved to Poland, where he was active in the Zionist-Socialist movement. He also edited some of the movement's publications in Hebrew and Yiddish.

In 1932 Ritov came to Eretz Yisrael, and the following year was made chairman of the Histadrut's cooperative centre — a post he retained until his retirement in 1969. He was also very active in the Mapei party and the Histadrut, and also edited "Shituf," a monthly devoted to cooperatives.

He is survived by his wife Genia and his son Ya'acov Renal, a staff member of The Jerusalem Post.

The funeral cortege will leave the municipal funeral parlour at 5 Rehov Dufan at 3 p.m. today for the Kiryat Shaul cemetery.

Pianist Anda dies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Geza Anda, the world-famous Swiss pianist, died in his house in Zurich last Wednesday at the age of 55. He had long suffered from cancer, which was why he cancelled a performance here two years ago.

Educated at the Budapest Academy of Music, he had appeared with world-famous orchestras and was awarded numerous international awards, in particular for his famous Mozart and Bartok recordings.

Anda appeared here with Israel Philharmonic in January 1963 and returned for the Israel Festival in July of the same year. He was warmly praised for his technique and restrained, romantic feeling in his interpretation of Bartok piano concertos.

THE 10th ISRAELI conference on mechanical engineering will be held at Ben-Gurion University in Beer-sheva June 21-23. The gathering is organized by the Beersheba Institution, the Technion, Tel Aviv University and the Association of Engineers and Architects.

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24/7 GOLDEN PAGES

Mercenary trial ends; Callan 'ready to die'

LUANDA. — Angola's mercenary trial came to a dramatic close yesterday with Tony Callan admitting again the massacre of 14 British mercenaries and the killing of an Angolan soldier and a civilian.

"I am responsible, I gave the order for that execution and no one else. I realize the consequences, OK?" Callan told the five-member Revolutionary People's Tribunal after a sudden change of heart about defending himself.

Presiding Judge Ernesto da Silva said sentencing of the 13 mercenaries would take place "in the middle of next week." The prosecution is demanding the full penalty of death by firing squad for all the accused.

Holding the microphone with his manacled hands, Callan in halting, confused tones said, "I am not proud of my actions, and any sentence you give, I am prepared to take."

"More than anything I am afraid of prison. No one wants to die, but I am prepared to die."

He kept telling the judge to "ask me straight, give it to me straight." Then with a wild look in his dark eyes, he stared up at the ceiling and couldn't seem to get anything more across.

The judge finally told him to sit down but it wasn't until American Gus Grillo whispered and nudged him that he complied.

One by one, the other dozen mercenaries behind the velvet rope in the dock pleaded for their lives.

"Never again for any amount of money, for any cause will I ever

become a mercenary again," pledged American Daniel Gearhart.

Gary Acker, 21, also from the U.S., told the court he had "learned a lot" since his capture in February after four days as a soldier of fortune. "It was wrong for me to come here because of my personal problems and it is wrong for governments to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries."

Grillo, the small-time racketeer who appeared as a friendly prosecution witness but did not sell out his American compatriots, said, "Words are not enough to apologize for entering somebody else's backyard to fight for money. I am prepared to fight for Angola, to work, to do anything possible for the people of Angola, and I accept the sentence of this court."

Again, Andrew McKenzie, the ex-British paratrooper testifying from a wheelchair and cradling his left leg amputated at the knee, admitted he took part in the mercenary massacre under Callan's orders but "did not murder any civilians," as a prosecution witness testified.

It was McKenzie who said his air ticket and passport, in the hands of Angolan authorities, would prove he was still in England weeks after the civilian killings he was accused of by the witness he had called "a lying bastard."

Yorkshireman Colin Evans pleaded with the court "to give me the chance to go back in the world and tell everyone that to be a mercenary is not a job. It is a bad thing. It is disgusting."

Pretoria panel asks repeal of sex laws

CAPETOWN. — South African laws banning mixed marriages and sex between whites and nonwhites should be repealed, an official commission said in a report submitted to parliament Friday as bloody racial rioting continued in some of South Africa's segregated black towns.

Officials said the 600-page report, which also recommends giving the nation's 2.4 million racially-mixed citizens direct representation in the all-white parliament, is sure to trigger heated arguments when it comes up for debate next week.

The report, which contains 178 resolutions, is the result of more than three years work by an 18-member, multi-racial commission set up by the government.

The commission was headed by 69-year-old Professor Erika Theron of Stellenbosch University.

Commissioners found there was considerable "bitterness among coloureds (persons of mixed race) because they felt they had no say at the highest levels of decision making."

"It is necessary to consider a number of racial constitutional adjustments as a matter of urgent public interest," the report said.

Provision should be made for "direct coloured representation and a direct say for coloureds at the various levels of government and of the various decision-making bodies."

The government's immediate reaction has been a flat rejection, outlined in a preliminary paper that says: "Any recommendation to the effect that direct representation be granted to coloureds in the existing parliamentary, provincial and local institutions is not acceptable to the government."

In another passage the paper says the government is not prepared to change its standpoint "in the light of the South African situation in regard to the Immorality Act and the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act."

The coloured issue is probably the trickiest in South Africa's complicated jigsaw of race relations.

The coloureds themselves, descendants of the now-extinct Hottentots who inhabited the western Cape area of South Africa at the time of early white settlement, are the result of black-white miscegenation.

They speak mainly Afrikaans, and their culture and religion is mainly Afrikaans-oriented. They regard themselves as "brown Afrikaners."

But apartheid ideology insists on strict divisions on the basis of colour.



King Carl Gustaf of Sweden, 30, and his bride, Silvia Sommerlath, 32, a German-born commoner, walk down the aisle in Stockholm's Cathedral yesterday on their way to be wed. Twelve hundred guests were present, while millions watched the wedding on television. (UPI telephoto)

Carter would cut goods to Arabs if oil embargoed

UNITED NATIONS. — Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter would respond instantly to any new oil embargo by cutting off shipments of food, weapons, spare parts, drilling rigs and oil pipes to the countries involved, he was quoted as saying on Friday.

Carter's comments came in replies to a questionnaire published in "Interdependent," the journal of the UN Association of the U.S.

"Though Carter desires friendly relations with Opec, he said he would not permit another oil embargo," the "Interdependent" account said. "His administration would consider an embargo an economic declaration of war and we would cut off all shipments." (Reuter)

Tight security for Portuguese candidates

LISBON. — The four candidates in Portugal's June 27 presidential election stepped up their campaigns under tight security this weekend after political violence began to mar their rallies.

One man has been shot dead and about 25 have been injured in incidents involving supporters of the overwhelming favourite, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, and rival candidate Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who represents the country's radical left-wing faction.

General Eanes' security guards fired into the air when Carvalho supporters tried to mob his open car on Thursday night in the Communist and leftist stronghold of Evora. (Reuter)

24 guerrillas die in Rhodesia

SALISBURY. — Rhodesian troops killed 24 guerrillas on Thursday and Friday, the security forces announced in a communique here. A member of the security forces was wounded in action, but his condition is satisfactory.

The 24 deaths in 48 hours is one of the highest casualty tolls suffered by the guerrillas since they launched their operations in December, 1972.

The communique said "ineffectual attacks" were made by terrorists on a European farm and an African council office, and an attempt was made to destroy a bridge. An African civilian was murdered by terrorists and two others were killed by a landmine.

A total of 346 guerrillas have been killed this year, and the security forces have lost 45 men in action. (Reuter)

Hays to resign as chairman of committee

WASHINGTON. — Congressman Wayne Hays, embroiled in a congressional scandal, is to resign his powerful post as chairman of the House of Representatives Administration Committee, House Speaker Carl Albert said Friday.

Hays, 65, accused of putting Elizabeth Ray, 33, on a government payroll to be his mistress, decided to step down in the face of a near certainty that he would be removed by House Democrats if he did not.

Albert told reporters he had received a telephone call Thursday night from Hays, who is recovering in a Barnesville, Ohio, hospital from an overdose of sleeping pills.

He said Hays told him a letter would reach Albert's office on Monday submitting his resignation from chairmanship of the committee, which has control of the expenses of all other members and panels over the running of much of the huge congressional bureaucracy.

In another sex scandal, Democrat congressman Allan Howe, arrested last Saturday and accused of soliciting police decoys posing as prostitutes, pleaded not guilty Friday in a Salt Lake City court to charges of seeking sex acts for money.

Howe, 48 and married with five children, also told a Washington press conference he would seek re-election despite his arrest. (Reuter)

Humphrey to run for Senate leader

WASHINGTON. — Senator Hubert Humphrey, frustrated in his perennial quest for the U.S. presidency, has jumped into the race for the most powerful position in the U.S. Senate.

Humphrey announced last week that he will challenge three other contenders to succeed Senator Mike Mansfield as majority leader. Mansfield, who has held the post for 16 years, is retiring at the end of this year. (AP)

Argentine police chief blown up in bed

BUENOS AIRES. — The Argentine federal police chief, General Cesario Cardozo, was killed early Friday by a terrorist bomb that had been planted in his bed, apparently by an 18-year-old woman who had insinuated herself as a friend of one of his daughters.

The pre-dawn blast injured the 50-year-old general's wife, mother and a daughter. The alleged bomber, Maria Gonzalez, was still being hunted yesterday.

The interior Minister, General Albano Harguindéy, said in a broadcast that Miss Gonzalez had become the best friend of General Cardozo's 17-year-old daughter and had been treated as a member of the family.

She had slept in the Cardozo home once a week, he said, and had used the opportunity to place a time bomb under the general's mattress.

The minister said Miss Gonzalez was an agent of the Marxist "People's Revolutionary Army" (ERP). But a caller to the Associated Press yesterday, who said he was a guerrilla, identified her as a member of the left-wing Peronist Montoneros, the other terrorist group active in Argentina.

Some security sources speculated that the action may have been a response to recent right-wing terrorism which has left two leftist Uruguayan former legislators and a leftist former Bolivian president dead in the past few weeks.

Cardozo is the second federal police chief to die on active duty as a result of political violence in 18 months, and the fourth security officer to be killed in a week. Chief Alberto Villar and his wife were killed on November 1, 1974 when a bomb exploded in his yacht. The Montoneros claimed credit for that. (Two retired army colonels and a police major were killed in the five days before the Cardozo assassination.)

In other violence, an Argentine navy lieutenant was killed early yesterday during an anti-terrorist search, military communiques said. His death raised to at least 509 the number of victims of political violence since January 1, 1973, of whom have died since the military overthrew President Isabel Peron in a bloodless coup last March 24. (Reuter, AP)

E. Germans free two who strayed over the border

BONN. — Two West German border guards were freed Friday by East Germany three days after "unintentionally" straying into Communist territory during a patrol, Bonn Interior Minister Werner Maihofer announced.

Retracting his charge that the two guards had been kidnapped from West German territory, Maihofer said patrol leader Wolf-Dieter Fresse, 23, and companion Gunter Bohle, 20, reported they "unintentionally" walked 50 to 110 metres into East German territory in a forest during a patrol along the frontier" last Tuesday.

Before they could return to West Germany, they were taken into custody by East German border troops, Maihofer said of the incident that inflamed relations between the German nations. (AP)

Viking sends back Mars photos as landing nears

PASADENA, California. — Towering volcanoes and deep, canyon-like rifts were photographed by the U.S. Viking spacecraft as it moved close to Mars over the weekend and prepared to orbit the planet. A part of Viking is due to land on Mars on July 4, the day the U.S. marks its bicentenary.

The pictures sent back to earth by the unmanned craft showed that Mars is brighter than expected, apparently because of large clouds of water vapour in the scanty atmosphere.

"It's pretty exciting," said Dr. James Cutts, a member of the team studying the early photographs. Although the extensive water vapour over a huge depression called Hellas was unexpected, he said, it did not necessarily mean that Mars had more water than experts had thought. "You need only a very small amount of water to make a cloud."

The presence of even a small amount of water on the surface could allow primitive life forms to exist — that is if there had ever been life on Mars.

The photographs showed frost in some areas, apparently frozen carbon dioxide rather than water, and ice filling the bottoms of ancient craters.

Cutts said that the most recent pictures, taken by the four-ton Viking as it approached the planet's southern hemisphere, were "spectacular."

They give an impression of the grand scale of the landscape in a way we've never seen before. Many of the features, such as a volcanic mountain at least 25 kms. high and a deep canyon more than 4,000 kms. long, were first observed by the Mariner 9 spacecraft in 1971.

Final preparations were being made yesterday to put Viking into orbit around Mars later in the day. The orbit will become smaller as the craft circles for about 10 days surveying the proposed landing site at the mouth of a huge rift valley in an area called Chryse.

If the site appears to contain no major hazards, the landing vehicle will separate from the mother ship on July 4 and, slowed by a parachute and the firing of braking rockets, will reach the surface of the planet that evening.

Experiments to be carried out over the following weeks are designed to detect the presence of living organisms.

An identical Viking probe, launched last September, three weeks after the spacecraft now nearing Mars, is also speeding towards the planet. It is due to touch down on Mars on about September 4.

The Viking programme is America's first attempt to land a craft on Mars. The Soviets have tried several times, but have failed to get much useful data from the surface. The U.S. effort has cost about \$1 billion. (AP)

Greece, Turkey meet on air-space dispute

ATHENS. — Greece and Turkey have agreed after talks in Paris last week to meet again soon to discuss their dispute about control of air space over the Aegean, a area and demanded that all civil aviation seek Turkish permission to fly over the sea. (Reuter)

GUATEMALA

in central America, under reconstruction since the February 1976 earthquakes, continues making contributions towards the peace and progress of the people.

Condensed information:

Area: 50,889 square miles, including Belize.
Population: 6,211,929 inhabitants, 7,000,900 estimated for 1980.
Guatemala City: 1,200,845 inhabitants.
Temperature: 68°F
Elevation: 5000 feet.

Republic of Guatemala:

Guatemala is located in Central America; it borders with Mexico, Honduras and El Salvador. One important part of its territory, Belize, has been unlawfully retained by England for over a century.

Climate:

Guatemala has many climates, from the mild cold of the Chuchumatanes Mountains to the warmth of the Zacaapa region plains and the coasts of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. In the central highlands, there is one season of the year — spring — which is divided in two periods, the rainy and the dry. The rainy season usually starts in June and ends in October, but this season does not prevent anyone from travelling: during the rainy season, it rains in the afternoon, but after a heavy shower, the sun generally shines in all its splendour. It is possible to travel in a few hours by paved road from the mountain tops to the seacoasts.

Mountains:

The most important mountains in Guatemala are: Sierra Madre o Cordillera de los Andes, which runs through the country from west to east, the Cuchumatanes, Sierra de las Minas, Chuacús, and the Merendón, which marks the border with Honduras.

Volcanoes:

Guatemala has volcanic soil. An important chain of volcanoes are still active and erupt most of the year. Among the most important ones are: Tacaná, Tajumulco, Santa María, Ximil, Siete Orejas, Cerro Quemado, Atitlán, San Pedro, Agua Fuego, Acatenango, Pacaya, Ipaia, Suchitán and many others of untold beauty.

Rivers:

In the forest of Peten, there are rich and navigable rivers, a fisherman's paradise, such as the rio de la Pasión, and the Usumacinta. Other navigable rivers in the country are: the Polochic which flows into the lake Izabal, and rio Dulce, the outlet of the lake. There is also the Sarstún and the Motagua which flow into the Caribbean Sea. On the Pacific Ocean we find the Suchiate, Tilapa, Naranjo, Guacalete, Michatoya, Los Esclavos, Paz any many more, too numerous to name.

Canals:

The Canal de Chichumullilla is 2 hours away from the capital city by automobile on a paved road. A natural paradise of multicoloured birds and splendid tropical views, it is navigable all the way by motorboat.

Lakes:

According to most visitors, the beauty of Guatemalan lakes has no comparison with those of the rest of the world. Among the most important lakes we find: Atitlán, Amatitlán, Guixá, Ayaiza, Atencampá, Laguna del Pinar, Retana, Ipaia, which is at the crater of the volcano which bears the same name, Izabal, Peten-Batpún and others.

Currency:

Guatemala's currency is called the Quetzal and is linked to the US\$.

Government:

Guatemala is a Republic with a representative government elected by popular vote. The state is divided into 3 powers: legislative, executive, and judicial. The presidential term is four years.

Education:

Public schools are secular. Elementary school is free and obligatory for children between the age of 7 and 14. There are also 5 universities: San Carlos belonging to the state, Rafael Landívar a Catholic university, Francisco Marroquín, del valle de Guatemala, part of the American School of Guatemala, and Mariano Galvez, a Protestant university.

Tourist centres:

The Maya ruins of Tikal, Uaxactún, Piedras Negras, Sayaxché, Quirigua, Zecú, Mixco Viejo, and others are as impressive as the Spanish ruins of Antigua Guatemala, the city that was declared a "monument of America" at the 8th Pan-American Congress of Geography and History on July 17, 1965. We also find the Castillo de San Felipe ruins on the shore of the lake Izabal, which was formerly a bastion against pirates. Guatemala's natural scenery of lakes, rivers and volcanoes is enchanting. Rio Dulce and Lake Atitlán, for example, are known for their unique beauty and Chichicastenango, a world famous Indian village, for its colourful costumes and interesting aspects of native life. There

are also other Indian villages as exciting as Chichicastenango, located throughout the country.

Ports:

On the Atlantic Ocean: Puerto Barrios, Matias de Galvez and Livingston; on the Pacific Ocean: Champerico and San José.

Principal Cities:

Guatemala, capital city of the republic, with a population of over 1 million. Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, Antigua Guatemala, Escuintla, Mazatenango, Retalhuleu, Chiquimula, Zecapa, and Cobán.

Agricultural products:

Coffee, bananas, cotton, citronella, coconuts, corn, beans, wheat, sugarcane, various vegetables, fruits grown in all climates and fine woods.

Industries:

Besides the native industries of weaving, pottery, and cordage, famous throughout the world, Guatemala also has large iron and electrical appliance industries as well as modern furniture factories, food canneries, and many other businesses covering all aspects of industry.

Language:

Spanish is Guatemala's official language, although the following native languages are spoken in Indian villages: Mam, Pocoman, Quiché, Cakchiquel, Quechikil, and Pocomchi, dialects of which are also spoken throughout the country.

Religion:

A high percentage of the inhabitants are Roman Catholic, but since there is freedom of worship, centres for Protestants, and other religions can be found. The Maya descendants have not yet completely abandoned their pagan rites.

Race:

The 3 major ethnic elements in Guatemala's population are Indians, whites and mestizos.

History:

Guatemala's history is divided into three different periods: Pre-columbian, colonial and independent. The pre-columbian period is the prehistoric period up to the year 1524, the date on which the Spaniards came to Guatemala. The colonial period started with the country's conquest by the Spanish Captain Pedro de Alvarado and ended on September 15, 1821, the date officially recognized as Independence Day, which consequently gave life to Guatemala as a new and sovereign republic.

The Mayas:

Before Christopher Columbus's discovery of America, the admirable civilization of the Mayas had already flourished in Guatemala, leaving traces of its wisdom. The Mayas achieved a high level of knowledge in astronomy, medicine, agriculture, mathematics and architecture. They also had an advanced political system and their calendar was amazingly accurate. The religion was polytheist and deeply mystical, as can be seen in the Popol-Vuh, very appropriately called "the American Bible," symbol of the Maya-Quiché culture.

The Spanish Colonization:

Guatemala's conquest was definitely sealed with Tecún Umán's death. Tecún Umán, chief of the Quiché's army, fought man to man against Conqueror Pedro de Alvarado during the battle called "batalla del Pinar" which took place near Xela on February 20, 1524. With much difficulty the Spanish continued to defeat other Indian towns until they subjugated the entire country. The city of Santiago de los Caballeros de Guatemala was established in Tecpán, Guatemala on July 25, 1524, and was later moved to the Almolonga Valley on November 22, 1527, where it was destroyed by the flood precipitated by the filling of the Volcan de Agua's crater on September 11, 1541. On March 16, 1543, the city was moved once more to the Panchoy Valley and again it was destroyed this time by the Santa Marta's earthquake on July 29, 1773. This time the capital city was established in the Ermita Valley on December 29, 1775, where it became, over the years, a modern and colourful city, with a population of over one million inhabitants.

Guatemala's Independence:

The Captaincy-General of Guatemala, which included Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, became independent from Spain on September 15, 1821, and was annexed to Mexico by force on January 1823. On July 1, 1823, Guatemala was declared completely independent. Since its independence in 1821, the United Provinces of Central America, the name under which the state was first established, has split up to become five independent nations: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Guatemala, the modern capital city of the republic has all the facilities of a large city including banks, comfortable hotels, clubs, restaurants, theatres, movies, airline companies, trains, etc.

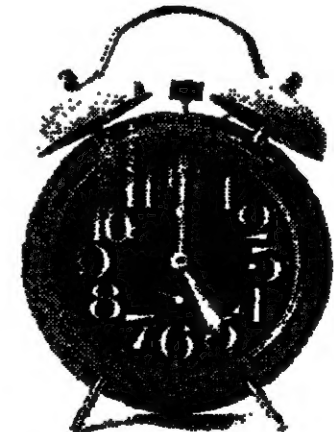
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Open house in Iran

By IBAHRIM NOORI

TEHRAN. — President Anwar Sadat is due today to wind up a six-day state visit to Iran, the latest in a long line of government leaders of all political hues.

He follows closely in the footsteps of Saudi Arabia's King Khalid Bin Abdul-Aziz and President Rudolf Kirchschläger of Austria. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France is due here in October.

The Shah is intent upon impressing on his visitors the scope of his "independent national" policy. He summed it up in a recent interview with a Saudi newspaper in which he made it clear that Iran is willing to have good relations, regardless of ideological differences.

The same message was pressed home when Syrian President Hafez Assad came to Tehran in December, followed in succession by the presidents of Senegal and Guinea, the vice-president of the U.S., the prime minister of Rumania and the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, South Korea, Britain and Morocco.

In a demonstration of his independent national policy, the Shah has opened Iran to any nation, Communist or non-Communist, capable of assisting its gigantic development programme.

Government leaders visiting Iran are no doubt also high-powered salesmen prepared to barter or sell goods, services or know-how in exchange for a share of the huge sums being spent on development, ranging from prefabricated housing to nuclear power stations.

But the Government's initial haste in accepting any offer of help has abated.

The Government newspaper "Rastakhiz" (Resurgence), commenting on Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida's official visit to France last month, said: "Hoveida's talks with French leaders indicated that although Iran is ready to cooperate with the great and developed nations to realize its great national goals... toward the great civilization, it does not want to pay any price for such cooperation."

Interdependence is also part of the Shah's foreign policy, and it means, when translated here, reducing Iran's excessive dependence on any one country.

The U.S., still the main supplier of military equipment, at one stage looked like it was monopolizing the building of nuclear power plants in Iran.

But, according to the Shah, American insistence on guarantees is hampering the programme, and Iran appears to be leaning on France for nuclear technology.

The government plans to set up at least 28 nuclear power plants totalling 23,000 megawatts. So far only two involve French participation. West Germany has already started work on the first two atomic power stations in South Iran.

Akbar Etemad, head of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization, who



THE SHAH OF IRAN

accompanied Hoveida to Paris, has said that France might be invited to build as many as 12 more nuclear stations worth thousands of millions of dollars.

Etemad said France was so far the only country to have agreed to give Iran "everything in this field, including a whole range of independent nuclear potential."

Iran has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, and Hoveida said in Paris that it has no intention of building an atomic bomb. Earlier this month the government gave the British Steel Corporation the job of building a \$1,000m. steel complex in the southern city of Isfahan, not far from one built by the Soviet Union. International tenders will be invited next spring for the 1.2 million ton capacity mill, which is expected to be completed by 1980.

The construction of another steel mill is likely to give Iran the potential to produce some of its own armaments. There has already been some discussion with Turkey and Pakistan for a joint undertaking to produce weapons. The three countries are members of the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) and the Central Treaty Organization (Cento), which also includes Britain and the U.S.

The Shah's main foreign policy preoccupation, however, concerns the stability and security of the Gulf, which supplies half the oil requirements of the world, and the Indian Ocean.

The Gulf states share Iran's fear of Communism or left-wing uprisings in the region and accept the Shah's proposal for a collective system of keeping the region free from super-power rivalries or foreign intervention.

But the Arab Gulf territories appear to have different concepts of security.

Iran at present has 1,500 troops in the Sultanate of Oman in an obvious attempt to prevent a Marxist rebellion in the eastern province of Dhofar from spreading down the Gulf.

"If we had not moved in Oman, Dhofar might have become another Angola, and who knows, we may have seen Cuban soldiers there," the Shah said in the interview.

Iran has no diplomatic relations with Cuba, Angola, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of (South) Yemen. It broke off relations with Cuba in March, because Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro supported the outlawed Tudeh (Communist) Party of Iran and its "revolution struggle."

Iran is angry with radical Libya for its alleged help for anti-government urban guerrillas here and with South Yemen for allowing the Dhofar rebels to operate from its territory.

Iraq and Iran, bitter foes for nearly 30 years, have become friendly again, thanks to Algerian mediation.

Relations with other Arab countries are better than they were during the era of the late President Nasser, whose criticism of the Shah isolated Iran from much of the Arab world.

Iran has extended de jure recognition to Israel but clearly supports the Arabs and has demanded Palestinian participation in any future Geneva conference on the Middle East.

Lately the government has also been cultivating the PLO, who have been officially told that their request to open an office in Tehran will be considered.

The Shah has coupled diplomacy with trade and aid in dealing with his eastern neighbours. He has expressed willingness to mediate towards better relations between Pakistan on the one hand and Afghanistan and India on the other. He obviously fears that Pakistan's involvement in another Asian conflict would gravely endanger Iran's southern borders.

With its giant neighbour, the Soviet Union, Iran maintains correct relations, while laying emphasis on economic and trade exchange, expected to reach \$2,500m. within five years. A major economic link between Moscow and Tehran is the natural gas pipeline from South Iran to the Soviet border.

Iran enjoys good trade relations with China, but there is no Chinese participation in any development project here yet.

China and Iran have agreed on the need to keep the Indian Ocean a nuclear-free zone and free from super-power rivalry.

The Shah is expected to continue to pursue his ideas to make Iran's presence felt in the Indian Ocean, which he regards as the defence perimeter of the Gulf. (Reuters)

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ever, influential countries like Algeria (which aspires to leadership of the non-aligned bloc) and Egypt, which has long had cordial relations with President Makarios's government, were reluctant to identify themselves fully with the Turkish position. Perhaps more important, the attitude of Farouk Kaddoumi of the Palestine Liberation Organization was downright ambiguous.

The question of Turkey's relationship with the Palestinians is the point where the Cyprus crisis and the main Middle East crisis converge. In return for Arab support over Cyprus, the Turkish Government has taken two significant steps: it decided to become a full member of the Islamic Conference and agreed to allow the PLO to set up an office in Ankara. Because of the ambiguities in the Palestinian attitude, this facility may be delayed.

The crucial question, however, is how far these tactical moves by the Ankara Government signify a deliberate move by the Turks away from their Western commitments?

Turkey may be expected to woo not merely the Islamic countries, but the non-aligned bloc (a markedly different grouping) in the coming months. The sole objective is to prevent President Makarios from gaining diplomatic triumphs at the non-aligned conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August and at the next session of the UN General Assembly. In particular, Rauf Denktaş has been striving desperately to ensure that his administration in northern Cyprus gets the same hearing as the Greek Cypriots in both these bodies. (Ofms)

On Cyprus, however, the Turks — or more specifically, the Turkish Cypriots — achieved a notable diplomatic success. The conference supported the Turkish Cypriot position and endorsed the claim of Rauf Denktaş's administration to be heard at all international forums on the same footing as President Makarios's government.

As a quid pro quo, the Turks acquiesced in a resolution supporting Arab positions at the UN and radical causes throughout the world. This has inevitably led to speculation about Turkey's exact position vis-à-vis Nato and the Western world as a whole. But at the end, senior Turkish officials were at pains to point out that there had been no shift in Turkish policy.

Nevertheless, to Western diplomatic observers the most remarkable feature of the whole affair was that it was held in Istanbul, a European city, and that the host country was a secular state which recognizes Israel, is a member of Nato, and an associate member of the European Economic Community.

Turkey's decision to host the conference was clearly motivated by the desire to win support from the Islamic world, and from the Third World generally, on the issue of Cyprus and that question loomed large. The resolution adopted was hailed by the Turks as a significant diplomatic victory, for it substantially endorsed the Turkish case for a federal solution of the Cyprus question, based on the existence of two equal communities on the island.

According to reliable sources, however, the decisions on theft and adultery, for most Egyptians in the cities the biggest immediate concern is impending prohibition.

Hundreds of bars throughout the country, private clubs and cabarets along the famous Pyramids road and the Alexandria sea front could be forced to close by the crack-down.

One businessman, overwhelmed by the prospect of bars selling lemonade, said: "If Egypt goes dry, the tourist industry and business in general will be affected, even with the exemption of foreigners from the law."

A foreign businessman commented on the striking contrast between the draft law and Egypt's new liberal economic policy. "It is a bad image for Egypt in the eyes of the world," he said.

Under the law, all permits to sell liquor would be withdrawn, except for hotels and tourist establishments, which will be able to sell drinks only to foreigners.

Breaking the law will be punishable by a three-month jail sentence or a fine of £200.

But many Egyptians believe that a black market will thrive along with home brewing, and the use of alcohol will never be stopped.

Neighbouring Libya banned drink seven years ago, but alcohol is still available at exorbitant prices.

The move against liquor comes at a time when the government is under attack from Moslem preachers in mosques throughout the country for failing to implement the Islamic laws of the Koran.

But one growing social evil which appears to have been overlooked is the use of hallucinatory drugs, reported in the press to be gaining a hold on Egypt's youth.

Details are published every week of narcotics seizures worth millions of Egyptian pounds. (Reuters)

THE WEEK IN REVIEW

By ANAN SAFADI

PLO-Syrian fight for Beirut

The PLO, whose forces have been badly shattered, and the leftists hope that the inter-Arab force — comprising Libyans, Algerians, Sudanese and Saudi Arabians — will provide a sort of "protective screen" to help them to reorganize in the Lebanese haven.

The Syrians, on the other hand, hope that the joint Arab force will serve to contain the PLO-leftist forces and allow the promotion of a Syrian-orientated regime in Lebanon, a country without either government or army, but two presidents — the outgoing Suleiman Frangieh and president-elect Elias Sarkis.

It would be wrong to assume that the Syrians are out to eliminate either the PLO or the leftists. What Syria wants is rather to press them into submitting to the Damascus axis, which now extends also to Jordan.

By PAMELA ANN SMITH

BEIRUT. — TODAY, WHEN friends ask if the deadly confrontation going on in the Lebanon could have been foreseen a few years ago, my answer is a firm "yes."

Although few could have expected a civil war on such a scale, where the death toll now stands at more than 16,000 and twice that number wounded, there were clearly signs, in 1972, of a potential social explosion.

The massive and frighteningly effective weaponry comes from outside, via Jordan and Syria or with funds provided by Lebanese emigrants in the U.S.

But the motive force for the conflict reflects the gap between rich and poor which has been growing steadily since the country first burst into economic prominence in the early 1950s.

The roots of the conflict

This gap has now been fuelled by the determination of the Maronite Christian minority to retain their position of economic, political and cultural privilege.

Outside Beirut the Shia Moslem community to the south, which has now flooded the ranks of the Communist Party, lived in constant fear of Israeli raids.

Even by 1972 the South was becoming deserted — the tenant farmers sent their women and children to Sidon, Beirut and Tripoli, but even they left when the water wells, housing and security broke down, only to be left in a constant state of despair despite urgent pleas to the Beirut politicians.

Other immigrants poured into Beirut and Tripoli not only from the north and south, but also from the agricultural areas. Once in the cities they lived side by side with another set of immigrants, the Palestinians, who came in 1948 after the first Arab-Israeli war and in 1970 after the civil war in Jordan, in which an estimated 20,000 Palestinians were killed or wounded.

Today these immigrants, both native Lebanese and Palestinians, constitute the backbone of the "Lebanese National Movement," the moderately left-wing coalition led by the Socialist Party leader, Kamal Jumblatt.

Like many of Lebanon's political

The Syrians have put a stranglehold on both the PLO and the anti-Damascus leftists, who are now squeezed into a number of enclaves after having once controlled most of Lebanon. In contrast to news reports widely spread by the PLO during the past two weeks, the Syrians seem to have carried out their operation with the minimum amount of fighting and have not extended themselves seriously.

As far as Israel is concerned, the events in Lebanon have occurred beyond the "red line" which, geographically speaking, is believed to run along the Litani River in the south. For the moment the focus of the Lebanese crisis is on the moves by the Big Powers to rescue their subjects and the repercussions this evacuation could have on the Arab world and the international arena.

If the concern in Israel is "limited" at present, in the long run Jerusalem will be faced with one of three possible outcomes: the partition of Lebanon into a Christian state and a PLO-leftist controlled Moslem state; the imposition of pan-Arab control, which would serve to protect the PLO in Lebanon; or the extension of Syria's guardianship over all of Lebanon. But whatever happens, Israel will not have a sovereign, neutral Lebanon as a neighbour.

leaders since independence in the late 1940s, Jumblatt comes from an important land-owning family which dominates the political and economic life of his community.

But unlike the other feudal chiefs whose paramilitary forces now fight each other in the Lebanon, Jumblatt has renounced his land-owning rights and runs his community and the Druze sect which he heads along communal lines.

It is this fact, more than his politics, which has earned him the support of Lebanon's oppressed majority.

It is not likely that this combination of the urban poor, the landless peasantry and Palestinian immigrants will be willing to go back to anything short of a radically-reformed state in which they can expect an improved standard of living. (Gemini)

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SYDNEY	15:30	BA 920
EDINBURGH	15:40	BE 4792
LOS ANGELES	15:55	BA 920
MONTREAL	16:00	BE 616
TOKYO	16:00	BE 616
NEW YORK	16:00	BE 616

BERLIN 14:35 BE 616
COPENHAGEN 15:30 BE 744
SYDNEY 15:30 BA 920
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CAR PAGE

TEL AVIV. — I was a statistical misfit.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics the average Israeli driver is involved in one traffic accident every seven years. My time had run out long ago. But things were put right in the form of a snow white, brand new Morris Marina.

At the wheel was a new immigrant, hell bent to beat the red light at the junction of Rehov Yitzhak Sadeh and Hamaager. The time: 8.30 on the balmy evening of Thursday, May 13.

But to tell things in a more orderly fashion. There I was, on my way home. The traffic light changed to amber, then to green. Off we went, three cars abreast, with one peeling off into Rehov Hamaager and me riding the left side of the herd.

That was one second.

Then, incredibly, I saw something bearing down on me.

Saw it literally from out of the corner of my eye and no more than a few metres away.

A second later there was an ear-splitting crash — a heavy blow against my shoulder and I watched, in gaping disbelief, as my windows disintegrated in a shower of glass.

All this seemed to be happening in a weird sort of slow motion. I actually saw the glass in the air, settling gracefully almost gently, all over me and later on my arms (there's safety glass for you). My head snapped sideways — the car seemed to leap up in the air, but then settled down again.

When it was all over, my windshield wipers decided to run on an independent ticket and started swinging back and forth in fast, lunatic arcs.

That was it. Blessed silence — but only for a minute or so.

Then, cars crept to a stop all round me. People tried to yank my door open — the one that had given me a mule's kick in the shoulder. They were saying things I couldn't understand. Motioning for me to get out of the car — that much was plain to me.

I was still too befuddled to do anything but sit and play hard to get. This couldn't have happened to me — to good old Schur, the car driver. But it had. And my rather flashy red and white Sunbeam-Avenger, with 29,000 km. on

'Watch out for mad dogs and local drivers'



By ZEEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

the clock, a Borg Warner transmission, Rallye tires and all.

Then somebody got the stuck right-hand door open and yanked me out. The earth was still quaking, so I sat down. On the pavement.

And my poor, beautiful automobile in an understandable and almost human gesture of frustration, it piddled the contents of its joiled radiator in a steaming, spreading pool on the ground.

It must have been an impressive sight. The blood and my bashed-in car.

It looked as if the other fellow had been trying to run in through my window. There was little comfort in the fact that his car was, if anything, in worse shape than mine. Its front looked shorter by a yard and oil stains were spreading on the road. Its grille seemed to have disintegrated in one hopeless mess of chrome, glass and metal.

Fellow drivers offered to lynch

the guy and they might have done so but for the timely intervention of the traffic cops.

Witnesses volunteered to appear on my behalf (a rare occurrence in Israel) and pressed pieces of paper with their names and telephone numbers into my hand.

A colleague showed up. He insisted that I go for a check-up to the nearest hospital.

So far so good. But worse was to come.

So you think you are fully insured. Well, I did so too. I had paid through the nose for every conceivable contingency, including the fine-print clauses. What I didn't know was that there were finer-print clauses to the fine-print.

Here I was, as innocent as the new day. The driver of the guilty Morris had even gone so far as to admit to the police that he had jumped an amber light. I had witnesses. The position of the cars after the accident bore me out.

He had his licence suspended, but where did that leave me?

To begin with I would have to pay my garage bills myself. But my insurance agent promised me that he would personally press my claim with the other guy's company. My insurance company had no obligation to compensate me for ALL the damage. If I'd insist they'd pay my bill, minus IL500 for the "first" part of my damages, and minus depreciation for my almost new car.

I wondered what the depreciation rate on a sheet of safety glass on a door or on a bashed-in fender was. I can understand that depreciation applies to paintwork. And how about the loss of my 35 per cent

no-claim bonus? The taxi rides? The car I had to rent to do my work with? The five days I couldn't work? The loss in the resale value of my car unless I wanted to lie to the eventual buyer that it had never been in an accident. (According to the law I would be committing a criminal act by hiding this fact.)

But there was much more. How about the cheaper, locally-made radiator they substituted for the original one. And how about the mirrors they couldn't replace (not in stock) and the stuff swiped from my car by "friendly" onlookers. How about new direction indicators (out of stock) and the time I spent at the garage. At a conservative estimate about five days. But without that investment in time my car would never have resembled its former self. Also, I wanted to make sure that the chassis was not bent.

Then there were things that were repaired, but not the way they should have been. Considering the fact that I was paying the bill, my instructions to use only new parts should have been sufficient. But it seems that the insurance company experts reign supreme.

"Why didn't you do what we agreed on in the first place?" The garage owner: "It wasn't authorised by the company expert."

"But I'm the guy who is footing the bill."

"Yes — but you know how things are..."

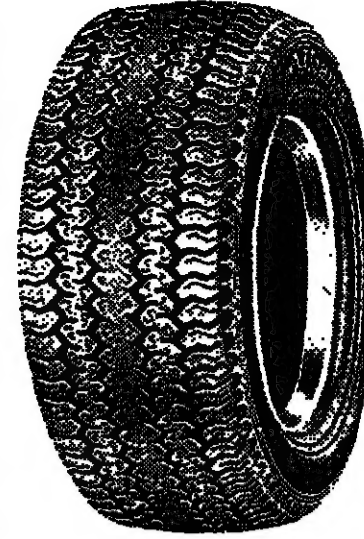
I know now. I also know about the knock-for-a-knock exchange of bills between the insurance companies. Also that I should have hired a recognized, independent collision expert to arrive at my own evaluation.

As to my bills: I claimed my insurance from my company, minus their deductions.

Then I hired a good lawyer to claim the rest of my damages from the other guy's company. Settlement will take up to two months, if reached out of court.

I forgot to tag on the 40 per cent interest now customary, which I will have to pay myself if I want to "cover" all of the IL15,000 to IL16,000 worth of damage, and if I have to borrow from a bank.

I am desperately trying to draw a moral from the whole story. So far I haven't found any, other than a weak "watch out for mad dogs and local drivers."



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Sun, June 20 4 p.m. **OPENING OF EXHIBITION:** "The Museum in Education in England" (Youth Wing)

Tue, June 22 5.30 and 8.30 p.m. **ART FILM CLUB** "Cromwell" (U.S.A. 1970), by K. Hughes, with Richard Harris, Alec Guinness, Robert Morley, Richard Harris as Cromwell and Alec Guinness as Charles I, with well photographed battle scenes.

Wed, June 23 8.30 p.m. **LECTURE:** "Jerusalem of the First Temple Period in the Light of the Excavations in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City," Prof. Nahman Avigad

Thur, June 24 8.30 p.m. **YOUTH WING FILM:** "David Copperfield" (Great Britain)

EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH Royal Scarabs and Jewellery from the Harry Stern Collection given to the Israel Museum At Rockefeller: Marble head of Julia Flavia, daughter of Roman Emperor Titus, 70-75 C.E. Gift of Dr. Reuven and Edith Hecht Foundation. Pottery karnes — Early Israelite Period

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My Jaguar, the 'sexy beast.'

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter



Next to my wife and my two sons, my most beloved possession is my 2.4 litre, 1969 Jaguar.

Back in the late 1960s my friends said I was insane when I announced my intention of importing a Jaguar. "True, you will have an unusual car, but if anything goes wrong, you won't be able to get parts or find a mechanic qualified to install them."

Undaunted, I ordered my Jaguar. It was to be a beauty with metallic silver paint and red leather upholstery.

The fun began almost at once, as new import duties were announced and a deadline for the arrival of the car was created for me by the Treasury Department. The upshot of it all was that someone else took possession of my silver beauty and I got a model which arrived three days before the deadline. "Anyhow, what is wrong with blue paint and grey upholstery," I consoled myself.

I don't remember who said it first, but the car was nicknamed "the sexy beast." Its sleek lines, luxurious interior appointments, its air-plane-type control panel with more dials and controls than a jet fighter (well, almost) gave me the feeling of being king of the road.

It was two years before some minor problem brought me back to the dealer. He turned out to be a real disappointment. I needed three small parts and he did not have them in stock. Fortunately a friend, about to visit from England, was able to get me the parts.

Another six months passed and I again confronted my dealer with the demand for parts — without success. This time it took things into my own hands and a correspondence developed between Leyland and myself. In one of my letters I asked the factory to replace the stock dealer with one who stocks parts. On my next visit my dealer greeted me much more politely, since he realized that I was the troublemaker. He conceded that he had almost lost the agency.

It would be unfair if I didn't mention the retinue of mechanics who have been servicing my Jag over the years.

Yael does the lubricating. Hani is responsible for simple mechanical work. Rahmiel and Avraham I take care of the gears; Yitzhak and Av-

raham II maintain the electrical service.

However, Gedalya is the Professor. He is the "complete mechanic." The one man in Israel who understands Jaguars better than anyone else.

Thanks to the ministrations of this devoted crew, the Jag is now entering its eighth year in perfect health. It has gone 96,000 kilometres. Its engine has never been opened and it has never needed even a valve job. To say nothing of touching its automatic transmission.

Such work as was necessary included relining the front brakes, changing the radiator and replacing the battery — for the fifth time. Oh, yes, I've also replaced the original tires with a set of Alliance wheels. By the way, I find the Israeli tires better than the original set.

You ask about accidents? The Jag has been "kissed" in minor collisions a few times, but it has never been "raped" in a serious accident. I have it painted every three years or so. The same colour, of course. The grey, real-leather upholstery? It is still there on the door panels, but the seats had to be redone after I came back with the car from the Yom Kippur War. The work was done with embossed, locally-made skin.

The Jag is not easy on petrol. It gives me about 6 km. per litre in the city, and 8 km. on the highway. I park the car in front of my house. So far nobody has tried to steal it, probably because they know that police would identify the car within hours. The car still has its four original hubcaps. If anyone tried to pilfer the hood emblem of the leaping Jaguar, he must have been frustrated — because the figure is welded, rather than screwed on. The Jag accompanied me right

through the Yom Kippur War. Whether I wanted it, or not, it always stood out.

Near the end of the war I was stationed at an airforce base in Sinai. One day I was busy watching a jet trainer landing and admired the pilot's skill in bringing the plane down. After coming to a full stop the pilot jumped down from the cockpit and made his way towards me. "How are you?" he asked. "I saw your car from above and couldn't wait to come down."

I was embarrassed because I couldn't remember the young pilot. When he noticed my discomfort he reminded me that I had given him a lift a few weeks earlier. The result of the strange meeting was an invitation for lunch at the officers' mess. A fitting place for the owner of a Jaguar whose military rank is so low it doesn't seem worth mentioning.

Don't let anybody ever tell you that owning a Jaguar is not something very special. Just consider the time I pulled up at the main headquarters of our Air Force, where I had been called for an interview.

As I drove up to the compound, the gates swung open as if the Queen's own coach was approaching. Of course, I drove right through, accepting the deference due to a Jaguar — and its owner.

I have been used to declining offers from passing motorists, who lean out of their cars and query, "Do you want to sell your car?"

If you ask me the Jag's present value, I tell you that it is priceless to me. It does not appear on any published price list. Some people think it is worth between IL70,000 and IL90,000.

Gedalya, the "complete mechanic," thinks there are about 160 Jaguars in the country now. All I know is, that once you've become part of a Jaguar, you will never want to drive any other car.

WALL STREET WEEK

Sharpest rise in months

NEW YORK. — The stock market responded to signs of stabilizing interest rates and an improving economy with its sharpest rise in nearly three months this past week.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks climbed 23.08 points to 1,001.83 for its biggest weekly advance since it rose 23.61 March 22-26.

Standard and Poor's 500-stock index jumped 2.80 to 103.76, and the New York Stock Exchange composite index was up 1.56 at 55.29.

Big Board volume averaged nearly 23 million shares a day, also reaching a new high since late March. As Robert Stoval at Reynolds Se-

curities put it: "The economic report card couldn't have been better." The Federal Reserve made moves in the credit markets which suggested it wanted to keep interest rates from rising any further for now.

The latest data on the basic measure of the money supply showed a decline, which at least in theory encourages the Fed to go easy on its credit policy and its moves to influence the course of interest rates.

Government data showed positive trends in industrial production, personal income and housing starts. (AP)

Road deaths up in May

Jerusalem Post Reporter

During May 64 people were killed on the roads.

This brings the total since the beginning of the year to 248, five more than during the same period last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics reports.

This increase in road fatalities upsets the downward trend which has been established over the last year and a half. The Bureau spokesman points out, however, that one accident, the crash of an excursion truck (tyulit) in Tiberias last month, accounted for 13 deaths.

The monthly average for accidents since the beginning of the year to reach 320 kg. by the year 1985. (1,210) remains unchanged over last year, as does the average for the injured (1,780), the spokesman said.

In the administered areas 15 people were killed on the road in May.

How plastics help save petrol

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Reducing the weight of cars by using light plastics to replace heavy metal accessories may be an important factor in achieving petrol savings, the head of General Motors said recently.

By the year 1980 the weight of General Motors cars will go down by 320 to 450 kilograms, he said. Two thirds of this reduction will be due to the smaller size of cars, but one third will be through the use of plastics and other light materials in accessories.

The plastics content of today's cars is about 80 kg. This will be doubled by 1980 and redoubled again to reach 320 kg. by the year 1985.

The trend towards plastics in the automotive industry is expected to triple the production of reinforced plastics over the next five years, it is estimated.

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HAIFA DISTRICT COURT

Probate & Administration File 220/76

In the matter of the will of the late ALICE GERTING TYLER, deceased at Haifa on 5.7.76.

Petitioner: HARRIET M. WOLCOTT and CHARLES WOLCOTT as executors of her last will and testament and estate managers.

Citation: Be it known that an application has been filed in this Court for probate of the will of the above deceased, and I hereby cite all persons who wish to oppose the probate of the will, to submit their objections within 15 days from the date of this publication, as otherwise the Court shall grant an Order as it may deem fit.

J. ISMAN, Judge Registrar

HAIFA DISTRICT COURT

In the matter of the late ESTHER GROP. FER deceased at Brazil on 2.1.69.

Petitioner: Marius Grosden.

Citation: I hereby summon any person claiming a benefit from the Estate of the deceased and wishing to contest the said petition to file, within 15 days from the date of the publication of this summons, an opposition to the petition, failing which the Court shall grant an Order as it may deem fit.

J. ISMAN, Judge Registrar

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THIS WEEK at the TEL-AVIV MUSEUM

EXHIBITIONS

Tel Aviv Museum, 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech
Jenny Friedlander, Etchings, Zacks Hall
Nomi Gellman, Etchings, Graphics Hall

Helen Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarnat
Creative Youth at the Tel Aviv Museum, by pupils of the Museum's Youth Workshop

LECTURES

Subscription Series No. 3, "From Surrealism to Kinetic Art" by Ami Shavit (artist)

CONCERTS

Tuesday, June 22, 8.30 p.m. Helen Chamber Orchestra, Conductor: Haim Yehudi; Soloists: Arie Yardi — piano; Chaim Toub — violin; Daniel Benyamini — viola. All Mozart programme: Divertimento in D major (K-262); Concerto for Piano in E flat major (K-271); Sonata in E major for Violin (K-364)

Saturday, June 26, 8.30 p.m. Recital by Michael Harnan, cello, winner of the Geneva International Competition 1971 and Canada Competition (Florence) 1973, with Yehorod Kaplinsky, piano, winner of the Bach Competition, Washington, 1972.

Programme: J.S. Bach — Suite for Cello Solo No. 6; Brahms — Sonata in E major; Bartok — Two Romanian Dances; Shostakovich — Sonata in D minor.

Visiting hours at both buildings: Sun, Mon, Wed, Thur, 10 a.m. — 5 p.m. (Library 10 a.m. — 4 p.m.); Tue, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m., 4-10 p.m. (Library 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.); Fri, 10 a.m. — 5 p.m. (Library 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.); Sat, evening 7-11 p.m. The Museum is closed till sundown on Saturday.

JOIN THE FRIENDS OF THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM

A sorry fiscal compromise

IDEALLY, the Value Added Tax should have been introduced at a time when the Treasury did not need additional revenue. Then it would have been clear that the VAT does not constitute an extra burden, only a change of system.

But additional revenue is required. As a result, the old system is not being superseded after all. Previously we paid the purchase tax only; now we shall pay the purchase tax and the VAT too.

This is a pity, and the situation was not improved by the Histadrut's opposition last week to Finance Minister Rabinowitz's demand that the VAT be a flat 10 per cent. Had his figure been adopted, the purchase tax could have been slashed by two billion pounds. As things are, it will be reduced by IL900m. only. The Histadrut's intervention has not decreased the amount of extra revenue the taxpayer must supply. It has simply changed its distribution.

The VAT is generally dreaded as another burden thought up by the authorities to inflict upon a long-suffering public. It should not be seen that way. The burden is the need for IL2.5 billion more revenue. And that has to be collected whether the VAT exists or not. To blame the VAT for it is to miss the point.

The rebellious merchants in Jerusalem are certainly missing the point in their misguided attempt to boycott the new levy. They will be harming nobody but themselves. For they will be paying the VAT on the goods that they buy wholesale, whether they like it or not.

If they do not cooperate in applying the tax, they will simply fail to get their outlay back (which they are supposed to deduct from the tax they levy on their customers).

The merits of the VAT are simplicity, once everybody gets the hang of it; and universality. But if other indirect taxes remain in force, it is not simple, it only complicates matters further. And if certain sectors are omitted (like fruit and vegetables), it is not universal either. One of the VAT's chief merits is that it provides a comprehensive check on everybody's fiscal obligations. That check will not be quite comprehensive after all.

The measure to be approved by the Cabinet today will therefore in all likelihood only be Stage One of the Value Added Tax. Matters that are not cleared up now will inevitably come up for attention, sooner or later, in the future.

Words and deeds

MOST ISRAELIS — and one suspects many teachers and civil servants too — would agree with Prime Minister Rabin's strictures last week against teachers who do not devote sufficient time and heart to teaching and against civil servants who continue to insist on their shorter summer hours even in these emergency times.

The list of targets for such strictures could be extended to include El Al flight crews, Egghead owner-drivers, Ashdod and Timna workers, fat-cat tax evaders, and, in fact, to a large part of the population — which in turn also participates in the grumbling about the shortcomings of others.

But Mr. Rabin's exhortatory strictures are of value only if they signal his determination to enter into the arena of domestic affairs: education, labour relations, fiscal morality, health services, and other neglected fields of our daily life which have been crying out for badly needed leadership.

The job of political leadership requires deeds and not only rhetoric. Thus, while the Prime Minister's attempt to influence the country's moral climate through public statements must be welcomed, it cannot be considered sufficient. For criticism which does not prepare the ground for specific actions is not merely empty, it can also be harmful. By raising expectations of reforms which are not carried out it can lead to public demoralization and cynicism.

More power, therefore, to Mr. Rabin if he intended his words to lead to actions: a counsel of greater rectitude, if his intention was to make do only with words.

ISRAEL PRESS

Murder in Beirut

HAARETZ (Independent): "So long as it is not proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the killings were simple acts of violence, it must be assumed that they were for a purely political motive. Even if the PLO maintains that it has arrested the murderers and is to hand them over to trial by the 'inter-Arab force', and even if they belong to a small gang seeking to impose an extremist anti-U.S. line on the entire organization, the whole terrorist camp falls under heavy suspicion."

"A fierce hostility is now directed against the U.S. even though Washington has refrained from any military intervention in Lebanon, the American public must now decide what political conclusions to draw concerning the terrorist organizations and all the other elements in Beirut that persistently denounce the U.S. as an 'imperialist power'."

AL HAMISHMAR (Mapam) says that doubts still remain over the statements of the Palestinian organizations that they had nothing to do with the murders. "The killers are certainly likely to have come from those groups that for many months have expressed opposition to any mediation attempts on behalf of the Americans. Even if the efforts to identify the killers are successful, they may very well get off without punishment."

"The U.S. may decide to bring over troops for a short period in order to protect its subjects during their evacuation, but it is most unlikely to intervene in the dispute itself."

HATZOFEH (National Religious): "The murder of the U.S. diplomats will not lead to a change in Washington's policy in the region but will help to identify the terrorists as murderers of the most despicable kind."

HEBREW

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AMERICAN friends of Israel hope that, once the Lebanon crisis is resolved, the Ford Administration will spell out for the first time in public exactly what the Arab states should offer Israel in exchange for major territorial withdrawals.

Top officials here have been made aware of the need for the U.S. to make it clear to everyone concerned that Israel's Arab neighbours will have to agree to major concessions designed to lead to the normalization of relations with Israel.

Until now, Mr. Ford, Secretary of State Kissinger and senior U.S. officials have only outlined in vague terms what is expected of the Arabs. But in fact, just as most Israeli officials understand that Washington would eventually like Israel to withdraw to the pre-1967 lines with minor rectifications (the Rogers Plan), the Arabs know that Washington wants them to accept genuine political accommodation with Israel. But will any Arab leader be willing to tell his own people at this stage that he will agree to a declaration ending the state of war with Israel, but that peace — real peace — will have to wait for future generations?

Israel's supporters in America do not consider this sufficient evidence that the Arabs are ready to live in peace with Israel, and they say that Israel should therefore not be asked to take grave risks unless some more positive declarations are made. And that is where the U.S. comes in.

Pro-Israel circles in the U.S. want Washington to declare publicly what it expects the Arabs to give Israel in exchange for territory. And the competition of Jimmy Carter's strongly pro-Israel statements may lead President Ford to demand more of the Arabs than he had intended, writes WOLF BLITZER from Washington.

The Arab quid-pro-quo

Pro-Israel circles here maintain that the U.S. should publicly outline what the eventual Arab political quid pro quo will have to be. U.S. officials have been told that the Arabs will never agree to the kind of peace Israel is talking about ("something just short of the existing relationship between the U.S. and Canada," one observer here quipped) unless Washington does so first. Should the Arabs be hotter than the Americans?

Policy makers here have been reluctant to lay out America's views on this issue for the same reason that they have not put forward a map recommending final Arab-Israeli borders: Washington has been eager to stay on friendly terms with both sides, and to reveal America's position on the nuances of peace at this stage might be counter-productive.

(During the Sinai II negotiations

between Israel and Egypt, the U.S. did convey to Egypt a list of about a dozen "elements of non-belligerency," which Israel would accept as a suitable quid pro quo for a major withdrawal. But Egypt agreed to very few of them. The U.S. has never made the list public.)

Jimmy Carter, who is expected to be the Democratic candidate for President has already gone a step further than Mr. Ford by outlining in specific terms what he would want the Arabs to offer Israel in the context of an overall settlement. He told a New Jersey synagogue audience last week that Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist would have to be reflected in "tangible and concrete actions," including: "recognition of Israel, diplomatic relations with Israel, a peace treaty providing for open frontiers and an end to the

embargo and to hostile propaganda against Israel."

Carter said that the Arab leaders will have to justify these actions to their own peoples and acknowledge "that the Arab-Israeli war is over once and for all — that this is not just another armed truce. Without this basic change, no peace is possible."

State Department officials are especially sensitive to the need for the U.S. to support those elements in Israel — the silent majority, an official here called them — that favour major territorial concessions in exchange for peace. Washington hopes that there is such a national consensus in Israel and knows that the size of this consensus is often related to statements and actions coming from the U.S.

Thus, from America's own standpoint, it is often counter-productive to issue statements like those of UN

Ambassador William Borahon earlier this year, in which he blasted Israel's settlement policies, lumping together East Jerusalem, Golan, the Jordan rift and the heartland of Samaria.

An important factor going for Israel until the elections is that Ford can no longer adopt the "Southern strategy." That plan, developed by former President Nixon's advisers, called for the adoption of generally conservative positions, in order to attract Southern Democratic votes.

The strategy worked in 1972, but it will not work this year. Everyone here agrees that Carter, a Southerner, will carry the South and that the Republicans' only hope of winning the election is to take the Northern Industrial States. And, as has been pointed out many times in the American press in the last few days, those States have large Jewish populations.

Thus, with both expected candidates fighting for Jewish support, statements in support of Israel will abound.

One immediate benefit for Israel will be the traditional quarter funding in the Foreign Aid Bill. Minister this year, Ford threatened to veto the entire appropriations bill — now pending in the Congress — if it included some \$50 million in extra military and economic assistance for Israel. But since then, many things have happened and the President is now said to have reconsidered his earlier stance.

What the Arabs failed to discuss at Habitat

Instance, the population of Cairo increased by 48 per cent, of Damascus by 38 per cent, and of Amman by 102 per cent. Arab leaders at the Habitat conference in Algiers last January, in which experts from most of the Arab countries participated.

Some of these issues were discussed in an all-Arab conference held in Alexandria last January, in which experts from most of the Arab countries participated.

One of the more interesting papers submitted to the conference was that of Dr. Hanna Riaz, who dwelt on the ways various Arab regimes have been tackling their demographic and housing problems. For the purposes of his paper Dr. Riaz enumerated four distinct groups of Arab countries, classified according to the policies they adopt in these spheres.

The first and largest group, which includes Libya, Syria, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia,

Yemen and Abu Dhabi, embraces those states which do not coordinate their population policies with their respective rates of economic growth. These states actually tend to encourage the rate of population growth and have therefore no blueprints, official or popular, for family planning and birth control.

The second group takes a "neutral" attitude to the whole issue of population growth rates, and the governments accordingly have no clear-cut policies or plans — though some of them tend to encourage a decrease in the growth. This group includes Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq.

The third group, of which Dr. Riaz mentions only one country as "a leading example" — Algeria — tends to encourage a lower rate of population growth without, however, introducing any official policy aimed at family planning and birth control.

Stated belonging to the fourth and last group, and only encourage a lowering of the rate of population growth, but have specific and wide-ranging programmes for family planning and wage official campaigns to that end. This group includes Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco.

That the plans, where such do indeed exist, are seldom successfully implemented, goes without saying and is in a way natural. Most Arab experts seem dissatisfied about these plans and blueprints having so far been strictly local, whereas they believe that only a regional, all-Arab strategy has good chances for success. This view was expressed, for instance, by Prof. Sayyid Yasin, a noted Egyptian sociologist, in an article in the Cairo daily "Al-Ahram".

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THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE on Human Settlements (Habitat) ended on a discordant note when 18 Western states voted against the Declaration of Principles proposed by the Arab and African states denouncing Israeli policies and U.S. control of the Panama Canal Zone. Throughout the 12-day, 124-nation conference the Arab delegates refrained, however, from any serious discussion of the subject on the agenda: the problems that peoples face in the fields of urbanization, housing and settlement.

The facts speak for themselves. Between 1950 and 1970 the total population of the Arab world — including the countries of North Africa — increased from 78 million to 133 million, and by 1980 the number is expected to rise to 170 million. In the absence of long-range plans for growth and settlement, this increase has created a number of extremely serious socio-economic and political problems. For example: countries like Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, which until the outbreak of World War II were grain exporters, have since become importers of considerable quantities of grain.

In the sphere of housing the problems are even more acute, owing largely to the continued migration of people from rural to urban areas. During the decade 1960-70, for instance, the population of Cairo increased by 48 per cent, of Damascus by 38 per cent, and of Amman by 102 per cent. Arab leaders at the Habitat conference in Algiers last January, in which experts from most of the Arab countries participated.

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